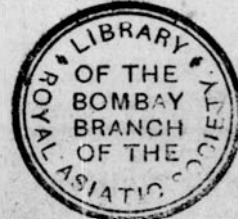


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VOL XX NO 296

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1932

TWELVE PAGES

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE ACCEPTS ALLAHABAD PROPOSALS

Slight Amendments Suggested

DELEGATES EMPOWERED TO REACH FINAL AGREEMENT

Happy Augury For All-Parties' Conference

"A FITTING REPLY TO R. T. C. RE-ACTIONARY PROPOSALS"

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 12.

The plenary session of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference unanimously passed the resolution this evening declaring that the proposals of the Allahabad Unity Conference were acceptable with some amendments.

The plenary session was held at seven at Salempur House, Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, President of the Conference, having left this evening, for Delhi, Sheikh Abdul Majid, President, Central Khilafat Committee was voted for the chair.

The following resolution proposed by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and seconded by Maulana Dawood Ganavi of Lahore, was unanimously adopted: "This session of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference, after fully considering of the proposals of the Allahabad Unity Conference, comes to the conclusion that the proposals are acceptable to them, with some amendments which have been put before this Conference and empowers its delegates to the Allahabad Conference to reach the final agreements within amidst of those amendments."

The session concluded with a vote of thanks to Raja Sahib of Salimnagar, the host of delegates to whom glowing tributes were paid by several speakers. General opinion in the conference circle is that it has proved a signal success in bringing together different Muslim organisations all over India on a common platform and this unity of Muslims is considered a happy augury for the forthcoming Allahabad All-Parties' Conference.

About 50 Muslim delegates are leaving to-night for Allahabad. MR. ASAF ALI'S GRATIFICATION.

Interviewed by your representative regarding the Muslim conference discussion, Mr. Asaf Ali said: N. S. SESHAN, O. T. 12-12-32. "The All-Parties' Muslim Conference has succeeded beyond our expectations. Efforts made by a certain section of Muslim opinion to influence the general opinion of the community have been fully nullified by the unanimous decision reached by this Conference. There was some difference of opinion among the delegates, and it was natural that it should happen so, but three days and from nights labours have been crowned with success, and not a shadow of any difference of opinion has survived. We are going to Allahabad full of hope, and we are sure that at the conclusion of the All-Parties' Conference at Allahabad the country will be in a position to raise its head and face the world as a self-respecting nation fully prepared to assume complete responsibility of the Governments of the country. This is the only reply we can return to the reactionary proposals at the Round Table Conference.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS OPPOSE AHRAR DEMAND

(From Our Special Correspondent) LUCKNOW, Dec. 12. The Subjects Committee of the

LUCKNOW'S FRUITFUL LABOUR

LAI D FOUNDATIONS OF PEACE WITH HONOUR MUSLIM LEADERS' STATEMENT

LUCKNOW, Dec. 12. The following statement was issued by Naqab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, the Raja of Salempur, Chaudhary Khaliqzaman, Nawab Muham Mad Ismail, Sheikh Abdul Mazid, Sindhi, President, All-India Khilafat Committee, Abdul Matin Choudhary, Shah Masood Ahmad Syed Mur-taza Saheb Bahadur, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Sheikh Ishamuddin, President, All-India Ahrar Majlis, Daud Ganavi, Secretary, All-India Ahrar Majlis, Haji Syed Muhammad Husain, Maulana Muhammad Suleman Nadvi, Molvi Abdul Karim, Mian Ahmad Shah, Peshawar, Mian Jaffar Shah, Peshawar, Maulana Sajjad Abul Muhasin, President, All-India Jamiatul-Ulema, Delhi, Molvi Kutubuddin Abdul Wali of Fargani Mahal, Zakir Ali, Secretary, Muslim Conference, U. P., Ali Zahid, Wahid Uddin Ahmad, Working Secretary Youth League.

FRUITFUL LABOUR. "The Muslim All Parties' Conference, Lucknow, after three days' ceaseless work has concluded its deliberations, and we are glad to say that its labour has been fruitful. The co-operation of the most influential and organised Muslim bodies in India has enabled workers to achieve a remarkable success, and Muslim solidarity is being preserved. The objects of every one of us has been to create unity among all communities in India, by just and fair dealing. We can say, with honest conviction, that we have laid the foundations of peace with honour, which will enable the nation to march rapidly along the path of progress and reach the Goal of Indian liberty in as short a time as possible.

KEEP OPEN MIND. "Reaching the conclusion, we kept in view the resolution of the All-India Muslim Conference held under the presidency of H. H. the Aga Khan and can confidently say that the proposals of this All Parties' Conference for the Unity Conference are strictly conforming with the principles embodied in the All-India Muslim Conference resolutions. We expect that our Muslim brethren will keep their minds open, and be not prejudiced by insidious propaganda, which is being carried on by certain Muslims, and a section of the press. We are convinced that our community is actuated by the desire to cultivate friendliness and good relations towards other communities, as no progressive life as otherwise possible, and we are striving to the best of our lights to bring about the desirable result.—A. P.

UNITY CONFERENCE Informal Talk

LUCKNOW, Dec. 12. The Unity Conference met to-day for informal talk with the Hindus and Christians. The formula for Assam suggested was 49 Hindus, 36 Muslims, 3 Indian Christians and Europeans and two labour seats. The question of Indian Christian representations in Central legislature was also discussed. The Maharaja of Alwar is expected to arrive in Allahabad in connection with the Conference on 14th instant.—A. P.

excluded from the open session, as it was excluded from the Subjects Committee meeting. Delegates will leave to-night for Allahabad to attend the Unity Conference meeting there.

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE TO MALAVIYAJI

Bhagwandas And Dhurva For Yeravda And Guruvayur

BENARES, Dec. 12. It is understood that the pursuance of Mahatma Gandhi's desire expressed in a message conveyed to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Deviprasad Khetan, who passed through Benares enroute Calcutta, Principal Dhruva of Hindu University, Mahahadhyaya Pramathnadh Bhattacharya and Mr. Bhagwandas will be going to Guruvayoor in connection with the temple entry question.

It appears that these three persons propose to start on December 23 for Poona to see Mahatma Gandhi in Yeravda Jail. They will then leave for Guruvayoor.

It is stated that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who left for Allahabad to-day will also start for Poona to interview Mahatma Gandhi after the Session of the All Parties Unity Conference, which is meeting at Allahabad to-morrow and day after.

It transpires that there is a move to hold an All-India Orthodox Sanatanist Conference after the Allahabad Conference.—A. P.

IMPROVEMENT IN STERLING

(From Our Commercial Correspondent) BOMBAY, Monday, (11 P. M.)

The London Stock Exchange opened to-day, at 284. Prices fluctuated in the range of 55, and ultimately it was quoted at 284.

The Sterling cross rate opened to-day at 3.26 3/8 and advanced 3.27 1/8. In the American Market Sterling was quoted at a further rise at 3.27 5/8.

To England In Seven Days

PORT DARWIN, December 11. The German, Hans Bertram departed at 5-45 a.m. in an attempt to reach England in seven days.—Reuter.

Elders Discuss Ordinance Bill

"ORDINARY LAW USELESS IN TACKLING CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE"

"SWIFT CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE BEST ANTIDOTE FOR C. D. MOVEMENT"

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12. The Ordinance Bill was discussed to-day in the Council of State. At question time Sir Fazil Hussain stated in answer to Mr. M. N. Sinha, that Government had kept themselves informed of the proceedings of the Allahabad Unity Conference through press reports. Government had not received from the conveners copies of any resolutions passed at the Conference. The question, whether the Delegates to the Round Table Conference were apprized of those resolutions did not arise.

Mr. Drake stated to the same member that Government was not able to disclose information relating to the work of the Ottawa Committee of the Assembly, which the Committee itself had not deemed necessary to make public.

Mr. Hallet, the Home Secretary, then moved the consideration of the Ordinance Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Hallet moving consideration of the Ordinance Bill, appealed to the House to put the finishing touches to the done by the Assembly after great care, and by the Provincial Councils of the Frontier, the Punjab, Bombay, the United Provinces and Bengal, when they passed measures to supplement the Bill. He expressed his conviction that with this

BOYCOTT OF EUROPEAN FIRMS

QUESTION IN COMMONS

Alleged Intimidation

LONDON, Dec. 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne inquired about the action of the Government of Bombay as regards European cotton brokers' statement in connection with the boycott sympathising with national aspirations.

Mr. Butler replied that the firms had communicated to the Government a statement that they were asked to sign and they were informed that Government definitely disapproved of their signing it.

Mr. Butler promised to enquire into the report that some firms signed owing to intimidation.

GOLD BULLION COIN.

Mr. L. Hore-Belisha stated that the gold bullion coin imported into Britain since September 21, 1931, totalled 97,501,218.—Reuter.

MUSLIM DISCONTENT IN ALWAR STATE

Enquiry Commission Appointed

LONDON, Dec. 12.

In the House of Commons Sir Alfred Knox drew attention to Muslim discontent in Alwar State.

Mr. Butler replied that the Maharajah of Alwar had already announced the appointment of a commission presided over by the Revenue Minister to inquire into Muslim grievances, which were engaging attention of the Government of India.—Reuter.

Mahatma Shows The Way

LET US BE TRUE AND ACTIVE

"If Temple-Goers Demand Entry, No Power On Earth Can Prevent Them"

ACHARIAR TO REMAIN IN MALABAR TO SEE GURUVAYUR ISSUE SETTLED

CALICUT, Dec. 12.

"If we are true and active, walls of untruth must come down. It is no use saying that Zamorin is hardening. You will find that if temple-goers demand an entry for Harijans, no power on earth can prevent them."

So says Gandhiji, in the course of a letter to Mr. Madhavan Nair, Director of referendum. He adds:—"If the law is really against us, it must be mended, and that too cannot be stopped if public voice is clear and emphatic."

ACHARIAR CANCELS VISIT TO ALLAHABAD.

Mr. C. Rajgopalachariar has cancelled his journey to Allahabad and he remains in Malabar till the Guruvayoor issue is settled.

MR. THAKKAR VISITS GURUVAYUR.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Secretary All-India Anti-untouchability League visited Guruvayoor on Saturday.

ACHARIAR'S WIRE TO MAHATMA

Mr. Rajgopalachariar has sent the following telegram to Gandhiji:

"Every precaution is being taken ensuring the exact count of votes of only Swarna temple goers. See my statement to press issued along with this.—A. P.

the country, but the supporters of the movement were likely to make use of any opportunity to spread lawlessness, once the movement was allowed to be resumed. The Bill was necessary for the working of any reforms.

Syed Sir Mehrshah (Punjab) supported the bill which, he said, was occasioned by the activities of terrorists themselves. The Congress was accountable for the evil of terrorism to the extent that it had lost its noble impulse and fallen into the hands of people who were powerless to stem the tide of extremism.

Lala Ramsarandas was unable to reconcile the declarations made by the Secretary of State at various times that the civil disobedience movement had been crushed on the one side and on the other the object of the Government in enacting these measures. The history of all penal laws gave ample evidence that stronger penalties always brought about greater crimes.

"UNWORTHY."

Mr. Jagdish Prasad opposing the bill, though that the legislation was unworthy of consideration by any house which loved freedom of movement, action and speech. If the Government thought that the Congress had still got some influence on the people, then the remedy lay elsewhere and not in enacting ordinances into laws. In his opinion swift constitutional advance was the best antidote for the civil disobedience movement.

Mr. E. C. Benthall strongly supporting bill, said, that civil disobedience was part of a movement for the inauguration of freedom and for embarrassing the Government. The Government had suc-

ceeded in bringing it under control for the time being but they must be prepared to meet any contingency.

Mr. Jagdish Banerji said "we the elevated members of the House are here to express to the Government the true feelings of the country, and I shall be failing in my duty if I do not say that this pernicious piece of legislation is looked down by the people as an unclean thing."

ROOT CAUSE.

Mr. G. A. Natesa opposing the bill asked the Government to draw a lesson from the fact that two of the biggest landholders Messrs. Ramsarandas and Jagdish Prasad, were condemning this legislation. He quoted Dicey and said that the Bill was against the traditions of English law and constitution.

Proceeding he said the root cause was the delay in not realising the aspiration and in denying India real measures of responsible Government. The reforms did not seem to be in prospect and this legislation would make the worse situation.

Sir Manekji Dadabhai felt that the Opposition did not correctly diagnose the situation which prompted this legislation and therefore found it necessary to deal elaborately with the Congress movement of crime since 1930.

Mr. Syed Hussain Imam opposing the Bill as the Government had not shown co-operation with the opposition in the House but had withheld it as they had not thought of the Joint Select Committee procedure over such an important piece of legislation affecting the Government.

(Continued on page 5.)

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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company in the Shaik Memon Street on FRIDAY, the 23rd. December, 1932, 2-0 P.M. (B.T.) to transact the following business:—

- I To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ended 28th October 1932.
- II To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
- III To confirm the re-election of Directors.
- IV To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
- V To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The BAZAR will be CLOSED at 2-0 P.M. (B.T.).

By Order of the Board,
SAKARLAL D. PARIKH,
Secretary.

Bombay, 7/12/32.
N. B.—The transfer book will be closed from 14-12-32 to 31-12-32 both days inclusive.

Dividend if sanctioned as recommended by the Board will be paid on and after the 7th January 1933, between 12-30 p.m. and 4-0 p.m. (B.T.) at the office, and the dividend warrants will be sent to the last registered address of the Share-holders.
5955

Notice For Sale

THE MUNICIPALITY has about 936 D shaped Dermatine Valves for sale. Intending purchasers are requested to attend the auction to be held at Jamalpur Pumping Station at 9-30 a.m. Saturday 7th January, 1933.

The Valves can be seen at the Jamalpur Pumping Station. The Municipality reserves its right to accept or reject the highest offer.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Dated 1-12-1932.
5954

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TITLE DEEDS, relating to the property, situate at Hanuman Lane, Soni Fala Surat, bearing Old Survey No. E. T. 15 294 and New Survey No. 1987 of Ward No. 10 and also the vacant piece of land surrounding the said property bearing Old Survey No. E. T. 15 295-297-590-298 and New Survey No. 1986 of Ward No. 10 belonging to us have been LOST or MISPLACED and in spite of diligent search for the same we have not been able to find out the same and that, if any person be in possession of the said Title Deeds in any capacity whatsoever be is hereby requested to hand over the same to the undersigned and to inform the undersigned of his having any claim in respect of the said Title Deeds by reason of his being in possession of the said Title Deeds or otherwise either by way of sale, gift, mortgage or howsoever and that if such intimation is not given to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof all such claims will be treated to have been waived.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1932.
(Sd.) Bal NANDKOR, widow of Pranjivandas,
(Sd.) VITHALDAS PRANJIVANDAS,
1, Kumbhar Tukda, Bhuleshwar, Bombay, 4.
5949

Public Notices

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Bombay, 13th December, 1932.
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NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the period for inviting quotations for one electrically driven pump for Dudheshwar Water Works has been extended upto THURSDAY, the 15th December, 1932.

J. S. MALIK,
Municipal Engineer,
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5956

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This property is situate close to the end of Road leading to Juhu and it is very seldom that such property is offered for Auction. Full particulars and conditions of sale from the undersigned. The property may be viewed 4 days before the sale between 9 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.
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"Five Year Plan" To Improve Position

NEW DELHI, (By Mail)

Major-general Sir Bernard James, honorary secretary of the Horse Breeding Society of India, declares that there is a dearth of horses in India, and unless steps are taken immediately to improve the position, the situation might become worse. Hitherto horses have been imported into India from Australia he says, but owing to the decline in horse breeding in that country they could not rely on that source during a time of emergency to supply the demands of India. The other nearest sources of supply are Europe and North and South America. Any grave emergency, however, would increase the demand for saddle horses beyond the supply available from all these sources and, therefore, make them very expensive to procure.

In spite of the number of mounted units of the Army having been considerably reduced since the War, he goes on, there is still an insufficient supply in India of horses for the Army even in peace times. The reserve of horses owned by the civil population for sport and other purposes is also insufficient. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining good horses at reasonable prices, that portion of the civil population from among whom officers are recruited for mounted units during war time have to a great extent ceased to keep horses. For lack of horses India's youthful intelligentsia are not in a position to take to riding to qualify themselves as mounted officers or to take any interest in animal husbandry.

Indian States also are experiencing difficulty in procuring horses both for their mounted units and for private purposes.

"FIVE YEAR PLAN".

To make India self-contained in horses, a great expansion of horse breeding within the country is needed.

An adequate supply of horses can be made available at any rate of animals for general utility and Army horses, says General James, if the Government make grants of land in suitable areas on horse breeding conditions, similar to those obtaining in the Punjab, Sind, the Deccan and certain parts of the Central Provinces and the United Provinces might be very favourable localities for horse breeding. The primary essential of such a scheme would be that in each area there should be one fairly large grant in a central position to a specially selected responsible individual possessing a thorough knowledge of the science of horse breeding and adequate administrative and business capacity. Round this central grant would be built up smaller grants to small breeders.

The utilization of horses on land might also be a feature of this scheme.

The General next refers to Brigadier-General T. Keyes' "five years plan," the aim of which at first was to guarantee for five years cups and purses up to the value of Rs. 10,000 for races for Indian-bred horses at each meeting at Madras, Coor, Mysore, Bangalore, Kolhapur and Secunderabad. He is sure that, if this is attained, the Western India Turf Club and the racing fraternity of Bombay would see that the Club stakes attracted good stables of Indian horses to Poona.

HORSE SHOWS IN 1933.

The importance of racing to the horse breeding industry, has been recognized by every country in Europe where racing is encouraged by direct and indirect contributions, but in India, he points out, the Government encourages actual breeding in other ways, and it is left to the National Horse Breeding Society to try to increase the stimulus that only racing can give.

Proceeding the general says that the following horse fairs and shows will be held during 1933 in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Khanewal, February 28 to March 3; Sheikhupure, March 1 to 5; Rawalpindi, March 1 to 18; Montgomery March 5 to 10; Jhang, March 10 to 13; Sargodha, March 13 to 18; Lyallpur, March 18 to 25; Gujarat, April 1 to 7; Rawalpindi, March 23 and 27; Allgarh, February 4 to 11; Bulandshahr, February 22 to 25; Muzaffarnagar, March 1 to 7; and Meerut, March 19 to 26. The gibbes and most unique of these horse shows of the year will be the one at New Delhi on February 13, 14, 16, and 18.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE SCREEN'S SUPREME THRILLER "IGLOO"

FILMED MIDST THE ICY TERRORS OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE By AN ESKIMO CAST A Universal Picture.

THE EMPRESS

6-30 and 10 p.m.

GRACIE FIELDS in

"SALLY IN OUR ALLEY"

A Radio Picture

THE PALACE

Near Byculla, Riv. Station

6-30 and 10 p.m.

JANET GAYNOR

CHARLES FARRELL in Fox Romance

"Man Who Came Back"

Krishna Cinema

FROM THURSDAY 15TH

- (1) STUPENDOUS
- (2) GIGANTIC
- (3) MYSTERIOUS
- (4) SUBLIME

MAYA MACHHINDRA

ALIAS

ILLUSION

ILLUSION

ILLUSION

PRABAT CINETONE'S UNRIVALLED MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA.

REVOLUTION AT GIRTON COLLEGE

Chaperonage has been abolished at Girton College, Cambridge, the famous women's college.

The announcement of the revolution was made to the undergraduates in mail week by the Mistress of Girton, Dr. H. M. Wodehouse, who last year was Professor of Education at Bristol. To her more than anyone else the changes are attributed.

In future a girl undergraduate may talk to a man in college without a girl being in her room. She may go to a dance without the chaperonage of another girl.

It will not be necessary to take a woman friend with her when she calls on an undergraduate in his rooms at college. A man may go to Girton College in the evening after dinner and remain until 10 o'clock. Hitherto he has had to leave before dinner.

DARE TO DO THE RIGHT

Kerala Students' Call
To ZamorinUNDO THE GREAT WRONG DONE
TO HARIJANS

MADRAS. (By Mail.) The Madras Kerala Students Association has sent the following memorial to the Zamorin of Calicut in connection with the Guruvayur Temple Entry:—

"We, the Kerala students of Madras, beg to place before you in all earnestness, the following appeal in regard to the Guruvayur temple-entry question:—

We are anxious to know what steps you have taken or you are taking to find the right solution to the Guruvayur temple-entry problem. Mr. Kelappan's heroic stand was called off by Mahatma Gandhi on the promise that he would share the responsibility of getting the temple opened to the untouchables, if within three months from then nothing was done by the temple authorities. Should he Mahatma find it necessary to give expression to his share of the said responsibility, in any manner chosen by him as suitable to the occasion, the problem is expected to be somehow solved, because the Mahatma's fights are always associated with successful results.

ZAMORIN ON TRIAL.

But were he to interfere in the matter, is there not some danger, we ask, that the problem easily acquiring large dimensions would be embarrassing us a good deal more, than it does now. Hence, the present moment should be deemed to be the severest trial for you. We do appreciate your difficulties. Indeed, convincing the orthodox is the pivot of the question, when you seek solution by common consent. But your own will and initiative become the pivot, when you decide to do the right in the teeth of opposition. In all humility, may we request you to decide to do the right.

GROUNDS OF JUSTICE.

In your position as the leading aristocrat of Malabar and as the dominating trustee of the Guruvayur temple, it should be easy for you to call a conference of all the orthodox worshippers and trustees of other temples and to convince them that it is only reasonable to open the temples to the untouchables.

We need hardly point out to a person of your culture, the iniquitous nature of the custom that excludes a particular section of the public from worshipping in a public temple in whose Hundi box the offerings of all and sundry find a place and whose Devasram estate is virtually the contribution of the public. We do not argue the legal position; nor do we discuss the smritis and agamas. As modern people living in the changed conditions of modern life, it is but reasonable that we desire to be governed by rules of conduct, based upon justice, equity and good conscience. Can any Pundit gainsay the fact that mankind is but one family and that untouchability within the

family is meaningless and mischievous? It is only the dictation of reason we would quote to you.

NO WOBBLING

You have said that you would await a lead from the states of Travancore and Cochin in this affair. May we point out that, to-day it is your great task to lead, and perchance to lead those states by setting the finest example to orthodoxy. You may be aware that many ancient temples of Northern India are opened to all classes of Hindus. Your lead will be of very much use in South India.

CLAIMS OF HARIJANS.

The ancient shrine of Guruvayur is very dear to us. What we ask to-day can never be calculated to bring disaster to it, in any sense. We understand from Puranas, that the idol of Guruvayur is one that survived the Yugas, one whose Pranaprathista at Guruvayur was performed by no less a celestial being than Brehaspathi of great effulgence intended for the prosperity of mankind in general during Kali-yuga. We, as reasonable persons, therefore, do appeal to you that the disabilities of the untouchables be quickly removed and they be admitted to worship in the temple, because their rights are not inferior to those of others, even as their claims to prosperity are as strong as anybody's.

RIGHT TO WORSHIP.

We do trust that God would give you the courage to solve peacefully the problem braving the corrupt customs of old. We beg to point out that when a custom, though time-honoured is not truth-honoured, it is to be destroyed by us, lest it should destroy us. Customs are made, unmade and remade to the chance dictation of circumstances. We, as the future citizens of Kerala request you to remake the custom of Guruvayur temple in the spirit of justice to one and all and set an example to the trustees of other temples. We are one with you, if you hold that rigorous discipline in purity of body and costume should be laid down for the worshippers, shutting out the untidy amongst all the classes including the Brahmanas. For that matter, you may insist on any rule of discipline you like based upon health and sanitation, but we request you to remove the untouchability ban, and allow the right to worship within the temples to all Hindus alike. You will then earn the gratitude of the country in no small measure. The event will be one of the momentous in the history of your royal house and also one of the greatest since the advent of Sanakacharya to whom many of the Acharas in Malabar are attributed. May God give you the courage, proportionate to your great culture to enable you to accede to the wish of millions of your countrymen.—A. P.

Victory For Harijans

Poona Conference Stands By Allahabad Agreement

KNOCK-OUT BLOW TO DIE-HARDS

(From Our Correspondent.) POONA, CITY, December 12. Amidst scenes of excitement and enthusiasm at the Mahatma Hindu Dharma Parishad, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar's resolution for the removal of untouchability, Temple Entry, etc., was passed last night by a majority of 355 as against 279, despite the strong opposition set up by the orthodox caste Hindus, headed by Messrs. Kavade, Shastri and Shankarao Lavate.

The second victory in the last evening proceedings of the Conference was won by Professor, Oturkar. For, immediately after the Conference had adopted Mr. Bhopatkar's resolution, Professor Agrawal, moved the rejection of the Allahabad Pact, as clause No. 15 admitted of no modification.

As against Professor Agrawal's resolution, Professor Oturkar, put forward an amendment to the effect, that although the Pact might be defective in certain respects, still in the larger interests of the country, it must be accepted. Put to vote, Pro-

fessor Oturkar's amendment was passed by 163 against 121. Mr. Jannadas Mehta, President of the Conference left Poona for Bombay last night.

This morning's proceedings of the Conference are to be conducted, it is understood, by Mr. Chitrao Shastri, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Moonje's Appeal
To Zamorin

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.

Dr. Moonje, working president of the Hindu Mahasabha has sent a telegram to the Zamorin of Calicut appealing him to throw open the Guruvayur Temple to the so-called "Untouchables." Because the Sanatan Dharma Shashtra does not sanction hereditary untouchability and allows changes of customs, according to changed circumstances. He has also issued circular letters to the Provincial Hindu Sabhas asking them to carry on an intensive propaganda for the removal of untouchability and the opening of temples to the "Untouchables."—A. P.

THE COLOUR PROBLEM
IN U. S. A.Professor Likens It To
Untouchability

MADRAS. (By Mail.) "The Colour Problem in the United States of America" was the subject of an interesting address delivered at the Y.M.C.A. by Professor S. S. Gandhekar, of the Madras Christian College.

The lecturer briefly recounted the circumstances in which Chinese, Japanese and Negro labour was imported into the United States, and how the colour problem thus created had been made more complex by the advent into the field of Indian students and visitors. He narrated in detail the predicament of the Negroes, how they had been given freedom from slavery, and the difficulties they had experienced in standing on their own feet after being set free. They were found frequently violating the law, and this was responsible for the vagrancy law having been enacted against them.

Nevertheless, the speaker, continued, with the benevolent assistance of some of their own leaders and the white people, particularly missionary organisations and the Y.M.C.A. the Negroes in the United States had improved very much in many directions, especially in education; and now some of them hold very important position.

Though the Federal Government had guaranteed them civic rights, yet some of the States, the speaker asserted, had entered into a sort of conspiracy to prevent the Negroes from exercising their franchise.

The Negroes, he continued, resented anything which implied any disrespect to them, and had now adopted the economic weapon of boycott in an attempt to get some of their rights respected.

The Negro problem in America, Professor Gandhekar concluded, was something like the problem of untouchability in India. Between the colour problem in America and the caste problem in India there was not, he thought, much to choose; though there were more Americans who realised the danger of the colour problem than there were Indians who appeared to realise the seriousness of the caste problem.

ABUSE OF ALCOHOL
AS MEDICINEAmerican Professor's
Condemnation

There is no single disease in the world of which alcohol is the cure. Since alcohol cures no disease, it is not a medicine. It has no place in medical practice. It creates only an illusion of vigour that does not exist. Writes Dr. Howard A. Kelly, Emeritus Professor of Johns Hopkins University, U.S.A.

All this has been proved by innumerable tests. A tylist of known and accuracy has taken alcohol in graded quantities. His speed and accuracy decreases in proportion to the alcohol he takes. Two men may play tennis or chess equally well. Give one of them a single glass of beer, and he will be easily defeated by the one who abstains. Start ten men of comparable vigour up a mountain side, five of whom have taken drinks as stimulation. These five will fall in the climb. So mild a drink as a pint of beer will lessen their physical and mental prowess by from 10 to 15 per cent. Innumerable tests have proved that alcohol does not stimulate them or make them capable of greater accomplishment. Instead, it depresses them, lessens their power.

It has been shown that our spoonful of liquor lessens the ability to form quick judgment and to act on that judgment. That lessening of mental and physical ability can be and has been measured. Split seconds in this strenuous age may mean life or death. Giving a driver alcohol endangers life.

Yet the drinker, believes himself stimulated. To him his faculties seem much alive. As a fact, they have been clouded, and it is the haze of them that mellow all about him. The power of reasoning, of quick judgment, of effective action, has been inhibited, but he knows it not.

Alcohol is a habit-forming drug. Its prescription to a per-



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When your face is red with fever, when you are tired and when there is no peace of mind, use Huschke's Cologne Water. Mix it with cold water and apply to your forehead and neck—your temperature will be normal very soon.

Huschke's Cologne Water

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son as, a tonic when he is weakened by disease is developing the alcohol habit in him. If it were possible to mass the army of drunkards in America that has been recruited through these liquor prescriptions and march it to the next convention of the American Medical Association, this question would be settled forever. If it were possible to pile up the dead from motor-car accidents that have resulted from a lessened efficiency of drivers, who had been drinking prescription whisky, or who had formed the liquor habit through having it prescribed by doctors the nation would be appalled.

The past generation that so freely prescribed whisky had another practice—that of bleeding the patient—which has now been abandoned. The reverse operation—blood transfusion—has taken its place. That generation put whisky into the patient and took blood out of him. Modern practice, reversing the process, takes the whisky out of him and puts blood into him.

SWADESHI GOODS
EXHIBITIONS

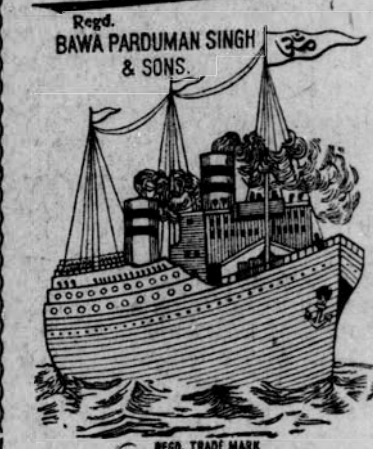
Mr. Mukut Behari Lal, General Secretary, All-India Swadeshi Sangha, Benares, writes:—

The Swadeshi movement is penetrating in the country including the Indian States. Most of the Conferences held during the year, passed resolutions in favour of the encouragement of the production, use and sale of Swadeshi goods. A Swadeshi Bazar was a special feature of some of these Conferences. Swadeshi Exhibitions are being organised in all parts of the country including the Indian States. Exhibitions are held every week in some place or other. This enthusiasm for Swadeshi needs adequate co-ordination and co-operation. These Swadeshi Exhibitions must not be mere passing phase, but must be utilised as occasions for co-ordinating the energies of all lovers of Swadeshi, and must result in setting up a powerful Swadeshi movement at least in the localities concerned. All-India Swadeshi Exhibitions must therefore be organised under the auspices of the Swadeshi Sanghas and Buy Indian Leagues. If a Swadeshi Sangha or Buy Indian League has not yet been organised or does not work actively in any place, it is hoped that the lovers of Swadeshi, instead of organising the

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Swadeshi Exhibitions through an ad hoc committee, will try to organise a Swadeshi Sangha, if there is none, or strengthen the old one, if one already exists. This is essential to avoid the dissipation of energy and to secure the maximum results of the efforts.

It is also hoped that, where ad hoc Committees have already been formed for the purpose, these Committees will co-ordinate themselves with the Local Swadeshi Sangha or Buy Indian League, if one already exists. Otherwise, they will consider it their duty to organise a Local Swadeshi Sangha. Swadeshi Bazar might be organised on the occasions of Conferences but the organisers are requested to do so in full co-operation with the Local Swadeshi Sangha, and only when the organisation of a sepa-

rate Bazar may not result in the dissipation of energy. Complaints have also been heard about the overlapping of the dates of the exhibitions, which greatly inconvenience the dealers and traders that usually participate in these exhibitions. The organisers of the exhibitions are requested to communicate to the All-India Swadeshi Sangha and the Provincial Swadeshi Sanghas the dates on which exhibitions are proposed to be held, so that the dates may be registered and, if necessary, changed to avoid clash or overlapping. Dealers that intend to participate in these Exhibitions are also requested to get registered their names with the All-India Swadeshi Sangha, so that they may continuously be kept informed of the dates of the Swadeshi Exhibitions to be held in any part of the country.

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„ single dose tin „ 0-3-0

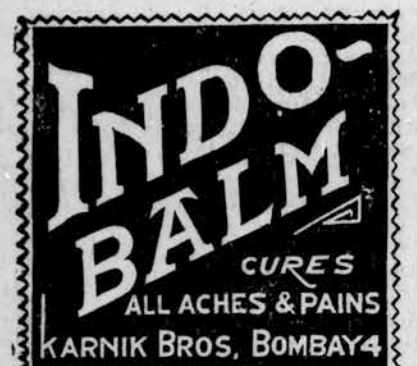
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The Best in the Papers
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Better Feeling In New York Cotton

TRADE BUYING IN BIEW OF SATISFACTORY SOLUTION OF WAR DEBTS

No Radical Farm Relief Measure

Bombay, Dec. 12. On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influence by buying on reaction theory. Prices declined partially on realising. The market opened at a rise of 12 points on trade buying but later prices kept on declining on long liquidation and closed at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of 2 points to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.90c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one to two points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.81c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 8 points on trade buying, speculative covering, reported agitation for repeal of Farm Board and improved Alexandria services. Reactionary Egyptian market with some Japanese selling on advance exchange was reacting towards the close on weak-end shorts covering and trade calling. The market closed at a rise of 5 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 5.14d per lb.

The East Indian cotton futures section was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 5 points with January 4.67 and March 4.60.

The Egyptian cotton futures ring was steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 11 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 30 to 38 points.

REUTERS' NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW.

The unexpected large increase of 780,000 bales in the Government's crop estimates comparatively little affected the market which had previously sagged and evidently met figures with little speculative and long interest; outstanding. Some Southern selling and liquidation were readily absorbed by trade buying and covering on a decline which carried March delivery within the point of the lowest price touched last June.

Uncertainties over War debts and the outcome of efforts to secure further Farm legislation are restricting trading. However, well-informed circles here doubt any radical Farm relief measures to pass this session of Congress.

Meanwhile investment on sentiment based upon price seems to have survived the increased crop estimate and might become more aggressive in the event of a satisfactory solution of war debts or indications of trade improvement.

ABOLITION OF FARM BOARD. Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:

With certainty of War-debt payment and Germany's participation in the Disarmament Conference, there is a better feeling and prices are steadier mainly on trade buying.

There are also rumours of de-benture legislation by American Congress but any bounty on American exports is expected to be vetoed by President Hoover. Anticipation of the Roosevelt administration discontinuing the Federal Farm Board and the Stabilisation Corporation has given confidence to merchants of free trading without frequent Government interference and uneconomic handling of surplus stocks.

According to a private cable an important Wall Street operator expresses the opinion that he does not look for any important change in prices in the immediate future in consequence of Congress's uncertain attitude over several impending domestic and international problems.

Although he does not expect prices to fall below 5 1/2 cents, he anticipates a bull campaign in the spring and would not be surprised to see prices forced to 8 cents or over.

His contention is that by next January all the crop will have been hedged and any trade demand will have to be met from the contract market.

Politically he looks for important deliberations during March and April in international problems, such as reductions in the World's tariffs, revision of War-debts, consolidation of the gold standard together with the stabilisation of silver.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January highest 5.86+10 lowest 5.75-01.

N. Y. March highest 5.98 (opening) lowest 5.87 (11-58 a.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

New York Market reflects trade demand better feeling relative debt situation. Messrs. Patel Bros. have received

No Business In Leading Markets

BOMBAY Dec. 12. All leading markets in the City were officially open to-day but no business is reported in Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, and Shares.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool:—January 413 March 407 May 400.
Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A/May 193-193 Liverpool May 4.99 Rs. 244 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay-New York:—Broach A/May 193-193 New York May 5.98 Rs. 10 1/4 at 3.26 3/16 Cross Rate.

BOMBAY COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept to 8th December. 2,75,216

Same time last season 1,92,809.

Export from 1st Sept. to 8th Dec. United Kingdom 1932 6,161; 1931 4,499

Continent 1932 83,434; 1931 54,564.

China 1932 200; 1931 92,318

Japan 1932 1,57,653; 1931 1,23,630

Coast Ports 1932 5,070; 1931 16,555; U. S. A. 1931 25

Total 1932 2,52,518; 1931 2,91,591

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. to 8th Dec. 1932 32,909.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept to 8th Dec. 1932 1,32,873

Same period last year 1,87,657.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers, and mills in Bombay on 8th Dec. 1932 4,94,995

Same time last year 3,63,110

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st Sept 1932 to 26th Nov. 1932 1,320

Total for the corresponding period last season 1,05,257

Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept 1932 to 6th Nov 1932 1,18,585

Total for the corresponding period last season 1,02,017

NOMINAL QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 12.

COTTON.

Broach A/M. 192/8/0.

Oomra D/J. 172/0/0.

Oomra March 172/8/0.

Bengal D/J. 154/8/0.

Bengal March 155/0/0.

SOVEREIGNS.

Ready 19/6-5.

December 19/8/6.

January 19/5/6.

GOLD.

Ready 31/0/0.

December 31/0/0.

January 30/14-6.

SILVER.

Ready 51/13-0.

December 51/14/0.

January 52/3/0.

SEEDS.

Linseed May 6/11/6.

Wheat May 4/12/0.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales 1932-33 1931-32

Receipts to date 52223000 18000

10-12-32 52223000 18000

Receipts Yesterday 10-12-32 52223000 18000

10-12-32 3549000 3389000

Exports to date 9-12-32 7789000 818000

Stock at Ports 9-12-32 2256000 2205000

Stock at Liverpool 9-12-32 2879000 818000

Stock at Supply 9-12-32 9752000 9190000

Quantity in Sight 9-12-32 8150000 9016000

Quantity out of Sight 9-12-32 5020000 5025000

ed the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Market awaiting debt developments."

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, December 12.

B.C. RATE:—

T.T. 1/6 1/8.

D.D. 1/6 1/8.

LONDON BANKS:—

Selling T.T. 1/6 5/32 Dec. January.

Selling D.D. 1/6 5/32.

Selling T.T. 1/6 1/8 February.

Buying T.T. 1/6 7/32.

Buying D.D. 1/6 1/4.

Buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Dec. February.

Buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 March.

NEW YORK:—

B.C. Rate T.T. 407.

Banks Selling T.T. 405.

Banks Buying T.T. 403.

ARIS BANKS:—

Selling D.D. 628.

Buying D.D. 638.

AMSTERDAM:—

Banks Selling D.D. 61.

JAPAN:—

Banks Selling T.T. 84 1/2.

Banks Buying 60 days. 78

HONGKONG:—

Banks Selling D.D. 89-1/8.

SHANGHAI:—

Banks Selling D.D. 115 3/4.

HONGKONG:—

Banks Selling D.D. 154 3/8.

JAVA:—

Banks Selling D.D. 61.

BERLIN:—

Banks Selling D.D. 102.

CROSS RATE:—

New York/London 3.26 10th instant.

Shanghai/London 1/8 13/16 12th instant.

Japan/London 1/3 1/2 12th instant.

London/Paris 83.25 10th instant.

London/Belgium 23.49 10th instant.

London/Switzerland 16.92 10th instant.

London/Italy 63.56 10th instant.

London/Berlin 13.67 10th instant.

London/Holland 8.09 1/2 10th instant.

London/Stockholm 18.30 10th instant.

London/New York 3.25 1/4 10th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—

Steady, Dull.

Gold £6:7:11 9th instant; £6:6:8 10th instant.

Silver London Ready £17 5/8 9th instant; £17 9/16 10th instant.

Silver London Forward £17 11/16 9th instant; £17 5/8 10th instant.

Silver New York Ready £25 11/16 9th instant; £25 11/16 10th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent. 9th instant; £15/16 per cent. 10th instant.

London Discounts 6 months £1-1/8 per cent. 9th instant; £1 3/16 per cent. 10th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent. 3 months 2 per cent.; 6 months 2-1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

(Continued from Column 6.)

cakes and 690 bags linseed oil

cakes, J Travers & Sons; 334

bags groundnut kernels, K M

Nathoo; 350 bags groundnuts, K

Madhavji; 51 drums castor oil, A

Hargovandas & Co; 50 bales

hemp, K J Kapadia & Co; 2 packages

brassware, 1 package curi-

os and 3 packages woolen car-

pets, Cox & Kings, Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—76 bales cotton

waste, Bombay Shipping Agency;

115 bales cotton fly, Chinnai & Co;

275 bales cotton raw, N Nag

shi & Co; 275 bales cotton raw

Patel Cotton Co; 415 bales cotton

raw, B Mavji & Co; 275 bales

cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.

For Hull:—100 drums ground-

nut oil, Swastika Oil Mills, Ltd;

500 drums groundnut oil, A Oom-

erbhoy; 51 drums castor oil, A

Hargovandas & Co; 200 drums

groundnut oil, A R Oomerbhoy.

S.S. City of Valencia, for Liv-

erpool:—100 bales hemp, M Nis-

sim.

For Ghent:—70 bales cotton

raw, B Cursondas & Co.

COST OF LIVING INCREASES

Index For November

BOMBAY

In November, 1932, the working

class cost of living index num-

ber for Bombay with July, 1914,

prices equal to 100 was 110, be-

ing one point higher than in the

preceding month. The index num-

ber for food articles included in

the index rose by one point to

103

AHMEDABAD

In October, 1932, the working

class cost of living index num-

ber for Ahmedabad with the

average prices for the year ended

July, 1927, equal to 100 was

79, being one point higher than

in the preceding month. The in-

dex number for food articles in-

cluded in the index rose by two

points to 71.

SHOLAPUR

In October, 1932, the working

class cost of living index num-

ber for Sholapur with the average

prices for the year ended Janu-

ary 1928, equal to 100 was 74,

the same as in the preceding

month. The index number for

food articles included in the in-

dex remained stationary at 64.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Khandesh 528

Central India 375

Barsi-Nugger 333

Berar 1,772

Central Provinces 596

Dholera 153

N. W. Provinces 206

Rajputana 528

Sind-Punjab 400

Compta. Bharwar 55

Tinnavelly and 55

Cambodia 56

Americans 947

Egyptians 445

Cw's 5,491

Wheat 7,876

Linseed 270

Rape, Rai and Mus'ar 5,149

Seeds 64

Gingellyseed 7,355

Fppysed 2,970

Groundnuts 17,940

Castorseed 479

Rice 6,960

Myrabollams 805

Cottonseed 425

Joowar 2,513

Bajree



HUNDREDS of thousands of people caught typhoid fever last year, and about one in every ten died! Typhoid germs are very often carried on the hairy, filthy legs of common flies. The fly is just about as dangerous as a loaded revolver! Protect yourself—spray Flit.

Flit kills flies, mosquitoes, fleas, ants, moths, bed bugs, roaches and their eggs. Flit spray is deadly to insects but harmless to people. Easy to use. Does not stain. Do not confuse Flit with other insecticides.

Look for the soldier on the yellow can with the black band

Spray

FLIT

For your protection, Flit is sold only in sealed cans

TO WARD OFF DEATH



from PARALYSIS, CONSUMPTION &c., &c.,

and to preserve life in its natural healthy condition, eminent doctors have pitched upon a combination on the authority of both "Ayurveda" and the latest medical theory.

Its name is "Asgandhra" in which a clinically tested combination of Orchis Mascula (Salamisri), Calcium, Phosphorus, Vitamins, Winter Cherry (Asgandh) &c., ex sts.

It has been placed on the market after thorough trial at such a modest price that tonic-dispensers have been startled and astounded.

Investigate the formula of this wonderful scientific compound and try a bottle today against any other you may have hitherto tried. The difference in price and effect will at once be apparent to you!

ASGANDHRA

Its a Panacea Product

Obtainable from all Chemists or through

INFANTONE

SYRUP FOR YOUR BABY'S TROUBLE AND BISCUITS ARE THE BEST NOURISHMENT FOR BABIES

SOLE AGENTS:

BELI RAM & BROS.

304, Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.
Dispensing Time from 8-30 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY

Hindu: ... 15, 1980.
Muslim: Shaban 14, 1351.
Parsi: Tir 8, 1302.
Sunrise 7h. 2m.
Sunset—6h. 7m.
High tide—0-29; 11-51.
Low tide—6-30; 17-54.
Phase of the Moon: Full Moon
to-day. (Tuesday) 7h. 1m. Last
Quarter 21st Dec. 1h 52m. a.m.
New moon 27th Dec. 4h 52m.
p.m.
Improvements Committee. 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 14.
Arrival of the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon. Bombay Central.
Bombay Engineering Congress.
Royal Institute of Science.
Mayo Road, 10-30 a. m.
Lady Willingdon visits Cama Hospital and Bellasis Road Municipal Maternity I. me.

THURSDAY, December 15.
Bombay Engineering Congress.
Royal Institute of Science Mayo Road, 10-30 a. m.
Lady Willingdon and Lady Sykes lay foundation stone of Birwood Hotel, Colaba.
Lady Willingdon and Lady Sykes visit Prince of Wales Museum St George's Hospital, Bombay Seamen's Society and Indian Sailors' Home.
Lord Willingdon visits I. M. T. S. "Dufferin".
Municipal Standing Committee. 2-40 p. m.
Municipal Corporation. 3-40 p. m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR:—"Igloo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
CAPITOL:—"Tarzan The Ape Man" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
PATHE:—"White Zombie." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
WEST-END:—"Shyam Sundar." Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p. m.
GLOBE:—"Subehka-Sitara." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m.
ROXY:—"Lucky Girl." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
PALACE TALKIES (Byculla):—"The Man Who Came Back" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME: 1-10 p. m. Selection of Gramophone Records; 4-30 p. m. Ladies Hour Talk by Mai Varerker on "Indian Holidays" (in Marathi); 7 p. m. Book Talk by "The Bookman"; 9-10 p. m. News in Hindi; 9-20 p. m. Light Music by Master Vasant and Instrumental by Madhavai (Sitar Solo).

STEAMER MOVEMENT: The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Corfu" with the mails, from Bombay of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said at 5-30 p. m. on the 11th instant and left there at 11-30 p. m. the same day.

LECTURE ON HERO WORSHIP: At 6-30 p. m. to-day (Tuesday) by Pt. Devjendranath Shastri will deliver a public lecture on "Hero Worship" in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Majid Bunder Road.
PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM: The Prince of Wales Museum will be opened to the public at 12-30 p. m. on Thursday, next.

POSTAL NOTICES: Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p. m. on Tuesday the 13th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Japan per s. s. "Ginyo Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p. m. on Wednesday, the 14th instant.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s. s. "Carthage" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-0 p. m. on Thursday the 15th instant.

Doctors always recommend **MOIST** heat

Follow their advice and use

KAOPLASMA THE MODERN PAIN KILLING PACK

Spread it over the affected part as you would butter on bread and its antiseptic and curative properties will penetrate right to the seat of the pain, bringing healing and comfort in a manner never achieved by the old-fashioned and messy linseed poultice.

The basis of Kaoplasma is a natural curative mud; into this is worked a manner of valuable extracts and oils making it redolent with remedial force.

Use Kaoplasma on Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneumonia—for Abscesses, Strained Muscles, Bruises, Inflammation, wherever heat is needed.

Of all Chemists and Dealers.

BURCOYNE BURBIDGES & CO LTD
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
LONDON E.C. EST. 1741

"Bhowali Treatment Did No Good To Subash Bose"

LUCKNOW BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION TO GOVERNMENT

NO RELEASE OR TRANSFER FOR SEN GUPTA

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.
The Assembly met to-day to discuss the Bengal Terrorist Outrages Bill and other measures. At question time Mr. Haig replying to Mr. S. C. Mitra said that Government had seen press reports of the Bengal Council debate regarding the health of state prisoners and were taking special pains to provide suitable treatment for Mr. Subash Bose. He had just received a report of the Medical Board and he hoped to give further information after Government had considered the report.

Mr. S. C. Mitra: Is it a fact that the sanatorium will be closed on December 15?

BOSE FOR LUCKNOW?
Mr. Haig: It is intended to send Mr. Bose to Lucknow for a further examination and treatment by the Board, which has just examined him and have recommended that the Bhowali treatment has done him no good.

Mr. Mitra: Is it a fact that there is no proper treatment for intestinal tuberculosis in India? Would Government send him to Denmark or Vienna, where there is proper treatment?

Mr. Haig: When Mr. Bose will be further examined in Lucknow, the whole question will be further considered.

NO TRANSFER FOR SEN GUPTA.
Mr. Haig replying to Mr. Mitra said that Government had no intention to transfer Mr. J. M. Sengupta to a Sanatorium or release him.

As regards Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, medical report show that he had been keeping fairly good health and there had been no other state prisoner in Jubbulpore Jail. Since his transfer was transferred for medical treatment, the question of arranging suitable association for him was under consideration. Sarat Chandra was still suffering from diabetes, and Government had received representation from him as regards the place of his detention which was under consideration.

GHARWALI RELEASES.
Mr. Tolstam replying to Mr. Ranga Ayer's question said that of the 17 Gharwals convicted by the General Court Martial, eight had already been released and nine were still in jail. Releases already offered were result of normal practice by which the Commander-in-Chief reviewed periodically the sentences of all persons convicted by Courts Martial but in the present case his Excellency had directed that the sentences should come up to him for review rather earlier than usual. Those who had already been released had served only about half of their sentences. The offence was most serious and although there could be no question of releasing all the remaining prisoners together. The Commander-in-Chief had given and would continue to give to the case of individuals the most careful consideration.

35 CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED IN CITY

3 Arrested Under S. P. O.

"BABU GENU DAY" DEMONSTRATIONS SEQUEL

BOMBAY, Monday.
Probably for the first after nearly two months the Bombay City Police rounded up more than 35 Congressmen to-day. To-day was what is known as the "Babu Genu Day" and as the Bombay Emergency Council had announced its intention of having a big bonfire on the Kalbadevi Road and of holding a mass meeting, elaborate police arrangements were made by the Princess Street Police Station to prevent the demonstration.

Three successive Congress processions were taken out by local Congress authorities and the leaders of all the processions, including the three members of the 50th "Emergency Council" of the B. P. C. C. were put under arrest. Besides 15 Congressmen, who led the different processions, 20 others were arrested by the C.I.D. on the Kalbadevi Road, while they were preparing to start processions.

On Sunday and Monday morning handbills were distributed in the city by the "Emergency Council" of the B. P. C. C., announcing that "Babu Genu Day" would be observed this evening on Kalbadevi Road.

In consequence of that information, the Princess Street Police under Inspector Raj and the C.I.D. Special Branch, under sub-Inspector Bansilal, had made elaborate arrangements to prevent Congress demonstrations.

LEADERS AND EMERGENCY COUNCIL ARRESTED

At about 5-30 p. m., a procession consisting of more than 200 persons led the president and secretaries of the 50th "Emergency Council" and three volunteers came on the Kalbadevi Road. The leaders of the procession were carrying tricoloured flags and were shouting Congress slogans. The police stopped the progress of the procession and asked them to disperse. On the leaders refusing to do so, the six persons including the members of the "Emergency Council" were put under arrest.

Fifteen minutes later, another procession of hundred persons led by four Congressmen started from the Swadeshi Market, on the Kalbadevi Road towards Bhuleshwar. They were stopped by the Police and their refusing to disperse, the four leaders were arrested.

At about the same time another procession led by five Congressmen was taken out on the Sheikh Memon Street. The leaders had tri-coloured flags, and one of them carried a bundle of foreign cloth soaked in kerosine oil. They were stopped by the Police and the leaders put under arrest.

ARREST AT KALBADEVI AND CAVEL STREET.
At the same time, Sub-Inspector Bansilal arrested nine persons

on the Kalbadevi Road and 11 persons on the Cavel Street on suspicion of their being connected with the day's demonstrations. The 35 arrested persons were marched off to the Princess Street Police Station.

ARRESTED UNDER S. P. O.
Besides the above 35, two Hindus and a Sikh, were arrested this afternoon by the C.I.D. under the Special Powers Ordinance on suspicion of their being connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement and were removed to the Byculla House of Correction. In all the day's arrest comes upto 38.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for "Chronicle.")

T. T. ON NEW YORK	
London, Dec. 12.	
Previous Closing	3.26 3/16
To-day's Opening	3.25 3/8

T. T. ON LONDON	
New York, Dec. 12.	
Previous Closing	3.25 3/16
To-day's Opening	3.26 3/8
To-day's Closing	3.25 3/8

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY SETTLEMENT	
New York, Dec. 12.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.75
To-day's Opening Rate	5.80
Difference	+ .05
To-day's Closing Rate	5.79
Difference	-.04

BROACH EXPECTATION.

A/May Rs. 193

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY SETTLEMENT	
Liverpool, Dec. 12.	
Previous Closing Rate	4.92
To-day's Opening Rate	4.91
Difference	-.01
To-day's Closing Rate	4.90
Difference	-.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Dec. 12.	
Silver Forward	17 1/2
Lower	1 Anna
Silver Ready	17 9/16
Lower	1 Anna
Market:—Speculators sold.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 12.
Bombay market was closed to-day.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 3-30; 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A MIGHTY THRILL

SHE WAS NOT DEAD ... NOR ALIVE ... Just a

"WHITE ZOMBIE"



PERFORMING HIS EVERY DESIRE!

Here's a burning, glamorous love tale told on the border-land of life and death... the story of a band who placed the woman he desired under the strange spell of WHITE ZOMBIE rendering her soulless, lifeless yet permitting her to walk and breathe and do his every bidding!

Starts where all other Thrillers leave off!



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No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 SUPPOSITORIES of "PILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.

Agurine Depot KARACHI.

ELDERS DISCUSS ORDINANCE BILL

(Continued from page 1.)

ing the liberties of the people of a vast country.

Mr. Syed Padshah on the other hand saw greater prospect of a more liberal constitution owing to the inception of National Government and the non-co-operation by the Labour Party of the Round Table.

Mr. Hallett, Home Secretary, replied and stressed the safeguards provided in the various sections of the Bill pointing out that the right of appeal was not taken away.

MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION PASSED.

The House divided and passed the Home Secretary's motion for the consideration of the Bill by 32 votes against 10.

The ten votes were of the seven who have formed the Progressive Party, two non-descripts and one nominated member. They were Messrs. Ramsarandas, Syed Husain Imam, Rai Bahadur Jagadish Prasad, J. C. Banerji, N. N. Sinha, Ghose, Mullick and Kalkar, Mushir Husain Kidwai, P. C. Dutt, G. A. Natesan.

AYES!

The following 32 voted for the motion:—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Fazal Hussain, John son, Raja Chairayanjitsingh, Ben-thall, Nawab Huat Khan Noon, Sir Maneckji Dadabhai, Narayan-swami Chetty, Mahmood Suhraward Padshah, Hafeez, Mehrshah, David Devodass, Jagannath, Maharaaj Pandit, Choksy, Nawab Habibullah, Ramchandran, Drake, Shillidy, Alan Parsons, Hillett, Bartley, Cotterell, Ghosal, Basu, Low, Murphy, Vacha, Israr, Ak-barkhan, Sinha, Ali Bux.

The Council stands adjourned till Wednesday when the Bill will be discussed in detail.—A. P.

2ND WEEK!

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THE CAPITOL

DAILY 3 SHOWS 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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Also A Comedy Cartoon of FLIP THE FROG

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You are invited to make THOROUGH ENQUIRIES before joining.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1932

THE ACID TEST

In reply to Mr. Rajbhoj, the "depressed" class leader, Mahatma Gandhi in a statement published elsewhere in this issue has made his position regarding the referendum and the fast perfectly clear. It should silence those unkind critics who have read into his attitude a desire to find some loophole to resile from his previous position. Gandhi's attitude has been throughout consistent. He will not countenance forcible entry of temples by Harijans. He is ready to recognise that the voice of the majority, if it declares itself through the referendum process, against the opening of the Guruvayur temple, will be an indication that he must postpone his fast.

INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN

Recent reports from Guruvayur and the adjoining territory confirm, however, the general impression that the situation there is steadily improving, so far, at any rate, as mobilising public opinion in favour of temple-entry by Harijans is concerned. For over a week an intensive campaign on an unprecedented scale has been conducted in the Ponani taluka, containing the Guruvayur temple, and all reports go to show that the bulk of people in the taluka despite its tradition of being one of the most impregnable citadels of orthodoxy, have now come to support the temple-entry movement.

REVOLUTION IN PUBLIC FEELING.

Speaking of the many conferences that are being held in connection with the Guruvayur referendum, Mr. K. Madhavan Nair, the Director of the Referendum, says in his latest report:

The Conferences so far held were really sprints for the Gods to see. Vast audiences, composed generally of five to ten thousand people waiting in sandy flats exposed to the hot sun at 3 o'clock in the day to see and hear the leaders came as a surprise, especially to Mr. Rajagopalachariar. Though I had serious doubts in the beginning about securing a majority, I am now almost sure of success.

NO COERCION.

The Zamorin of Calicut is understood to have complained to Mr. Rajagopalachariar that many ignorant men are being forced by the Referendum volunteers; but it is impossible to accept a vague complaint like that unless the Zamorin can produce reliable evidence to support his statement. When public opinion is so emphatic in favour of temple-entry, there is not even the need for undue pressure by the reformers, especially in view

of the fact that Gandhi has promised not to fast if public opinion is found to be against temple-entry. Moreover, the complaint comes with ill-grace from the Zamorin, who has not only warned in advance that he would not commit himself to an acceptance of the result of the referendum, but who even refused when requested by Mr. Rajagopalachariar, to depute two men of his choice to help in ensuring an indisputably fair referendum.

GATHERING MOMENTUM

The Guruvayur Referendum will be over before the end of the week, and, whatever its verdict, it is bound to intensify the temple-entry movement all over the country. Even if the caste Hindus for whatever reasons, relegate the movement into the background on the familiar plea that what is called uplift work is far more important and less controversial than temple-entry, the Harijans themselves will make the latter reform the crucial test of the reformers' professions about the complete removal of untouchability. Through fasts, Satyagraha, which, by the way, is becoming dangerously common, or otherwise the temple-entry issue will be forced upon the Hindu society immediately after the test case of Guruvayur is decided one way or other.

RADICAL REFORM.

Whether the movement on a countrywide scale will succeed speedily or not will depend less upon the strength of orthodoxy than upon the earnestness and activity of the reformers. No great reform has ever been introduced in any society without enormous strenuous efforts. And the temple-entry movement is decidedly a radical, if not revolutionary reform. Its being revolutionary should induce the reformer not to put it off—that will call forth a revolt among the Harijans who are now self-conscious and naturally very sensitive—but to speed up and intensify organised efforts to bring about the reform.

PEACEFUL PERSUASION.

But we should urge the workers in the cause to bear in mind always Gandhi's opportune and wise warning, "I should expect the people, he says whatever the Zamorin's attitude 'at least on a religious question such as the one before them to think independently'. He is prepared in any event to be bound by the decision of the majority". If the referendum goes against the wishes of the reformers it only means that, more earnest educative work, more peaceful persuasion is necessary. Ways and means, as Gandhi remarks, will have to be found of educating public opinion and preparing them for the opening of the Guruvayur temple to the Harijans. Guruvayur, is, indeed, the acid test. We hope the referendum will be in favour of its opening. During the short time available every effort must be made to secure a majority for justice to the Harijans.

Victory At Lucknow

In spite of the gloomy forebodings of some Muslim critics of the All-India Muslim Conference at Lucknow and notwithstanding the deplorable decision of certain Muslim organisations to refuse to participate, though specially invited, in the proceedings of that Conference, the latest news from Lucknow is that this courageous attempt to implement the good work done at Allahabad has met with "signal success". Interviewed by our Staff Correspondent Mr. Asaf Ali characterised the work achieved at Lucknow as a successful effort which will pave the way for the All-Parties Conference which commences immediately at Allahabad.

HAPPY AUGURY.

The tentative agreement reached at the Unity Conference at Allahabad proved acceptable to the All-India Muslim Conference the suggestions for improving upon it made by the Muslim leaders at Lucknow being of a helpful and constructive character. It is, indeed, a happy augury

that the deliberations at Lucknow should have resulted in confirming the main decisions reached at Allahabad by the Unity Conference. This was largely due to the wise and tactful conduct of the proceeding by Sir Zulfiqar Khan. On the question of joint electorates and the problem of weighting the Muslim leaders have exhibited an attitude which is in marked contrast with that of the communalists. Hindu and Muslim, who still view with disfavour all attempts in the direction of cementing communal unity by reaching a political understanding through the efforts of the leaders of the two communities themselves.

AT A DISCOUNT.

Men like Maulana Shafee Dawoodi and Mr. Ghaznavi appear incapable of revising their narrow outlook and will do their best to belittle the glorious work accomplished at Lucknow by holding sectarian conferences whose sole object is to advance the interests of communalism in poli-

tics. They have their counterparts in certain Hindu leaders who, as at a recent gathering in Poona are oblivious of their duty to the nation as a whole and harp upon sectarian rights and privileges. But we are confident the younger generation of Indians views with disgust their communalist tactics. It's sympathies are with those who carry forward the task of consolidating communal and therefore national unity through the happy device of settling all differences by means of conferences like these at Lucknow and Allahabad.

STILL AT IT

The Jam Sahab of Nawanagar is still at it. He seems to be more concerned about the future of British trade than of his mother country. In a recent speech in London he is said to have asked Britain to try to arrive at a settlement with that part of India which had a lost 'balance'. The world and the States people themselves know better who has lost balance. But it is curious that whatever the Jam Sahab's view, many of his brother Princes are just at this time anxiously attempting to arrive at a settlement with British India. As for the States whatever individual rulers may think or do, the States people are quite one with their fellow-countrymen in their political aspirations and their determination to promote Swadeshi at any cost.

AWAY WITH 'DEGRADED NOTIONS OF HINDUISM'

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—The telegram to the Zamorin sent from Rajkot (Gujarat) by His Holiness Jagat Guru Shree Shankaracharya of Sharda Pith, not too swerve an inch from the Zamorin's course in confronting the efforts of Mahatma and Mr. Kelappan for securing for untouchables entry into the temple of Guruvayur, throws a flood of light on the very degraded notions from the most ancient and hoary sources—the Vedas, which Vedas in modern times, are manifest only from such of the scriptures as are called the Upanishads. "True Hindu Religion is not in doctrines, in dogmas, nor in intellectual argumentation, it is being, and becoming." This realisation, it is not talk, nor theories, however beautiful they may be, it is not hearing or acknowledging, but it is the whole soul becoming changed into what it believes.

The Vedant says there is nothing that is not God. This may bewilder many of the so-called educated people, but the real Pandit's in Religion will have to acknowledge this All-pervadingness and Omnipotence of God—proved to the hilt by the Narayana Avatar the 4th in the series of the 10 Avatars of the Hindu Shastras. Therefore, the living God is within every entity and yet a vastness of humanity are building Churches and temples and struggling for baths in the so-called sacred waters of India. Many a true teacher has always dinned into the ears of his audience, that if such bairing can open the spirituality in the bathers, all the fishes in all such sacred waters would be "Jivan Mukta". I.e. knowers in this life of the Self. Therefore, according to the Vedas, "The only God to worship is the human soul in the human body. Of course, all animals are temples too, but man is the highest, ie Taj Mahal of temples. If one cannot worship in that no other temple will be of any advantage. The moment one has realised God sitting in the temple of every human body, the moment he stands in reverence before every human being and sees God in him—that moment such a seer is free from bondage, everything that binds vanishes and he is free. This is the most practical of all worship."

If Mahatma realises this well-known truth of the Vedas, and devotes himself wholly and solely to bringing home to the untouchables (neither warranted nor recognised in the Vedas) that every one of them (no matter what the so-called high castes may pretend to) is, like the millions of the high castes, an unrealised soul, or sage or Rishi (and the realised amongst them—the untouchables—being those like the Mahar Chokha Mehta and others, before whom the Brahman of the Brahmins had, to stand in devout reverence peace in India will not only be an accomplished fact within a decade or two but also India will steadily come to be recognised as the guide, philosopher and friend of the whole human race in its march towards the realisation of the All-pervading Self.—Yours, etc.

MORESHWAR W. PRADHAN.
Sai Pradhan Baug,
Santa Cruz Dec. 10.

ACHIEVEMENT OF ALLAHABAD

Distinct Landmark In India's Political Evolution

(By Politicus)

On the minor points of places in the Service, and in the Cabinet it was not very difficult to afford satisfaction to the Muslim and other minorities. There was a tacit recognition that the service of the country,—on which the well-being of the people after all depended,—must not be left entirely to the shifting sands of political partisanship. Not only should a standard of qualifications be provided and enforced; a certain number of posts must be reserved entirely for candidates successful on their merits in competitive tests for admission into the civil hierarchy. The fight—if the differences on this point could be so described,—centred round the proportion to be reserved for merit and merit only, in the provincial as well as in the national services. The communities, presumably more advanced in education, insisted for a larger proportion being reserved for open competitive tests; while the representatives of more backward minorities sought to keep a sufficient balance in hand for satisfying the just demands of these backward communities for their due share in the country's service.

MINDFUL OF POONA FACT.
The Hindus were mindful of the clear conditions of the Poona Pact, which has bound them to secure a given proportion to the Depressed Classes; and with that knowledge in their mind, they were induced, much more easily than seemed probable at an earlier stage of the discussion, to the final resolution on the subject,—Sindh being treated some-

WHY COMPROMISE IS JUSTIFIED
The main justification for such a compromise lies in the fact that the next ten years in the history of India would admittedly be of a Coalition Government, not a definitely Party Government, that the modern notions about a working democracy demand. If in this period of trial and experiment, we satisfy the minorities that their suspicion and distrust are groundless, or, if we succeed in evolving

what as an exception. The recruitment to the Services would be through non-party Public Commissions, representative of all communities; but the promotions, once the appointments are made would presumably be left in the hands of the executive government, or departmental chiefs. Here may lurk a cause of future grievances; but it is useless to meet troubles half-way. The Codes governing the conduct and discipline of Public Servants would, we may trust, be so framed as to evade this danger, such as it may be. Security of tenure, and a certain assurance of regular promotion, subject to conditions of efficiency, will be given to all public servants, so that the dread of patronage in the later stages of a public servant's career may be minimised.

SEATS IN CABINET.

The formation of the Executive Government,—Cabinet or Ministry,—is a somewhat different proposition. The Minorities demand their place in these also. The Sikhs, who number less than one per cent. of the total population, demand a seat in the National Government, which even their five times overweighed numbers in the Legislature will not entitle them, reasonably speaking, to claim. But in the great desire to achieve unity, every effort was made to satisfy even these exaggerated claims; and a compromise achieved which is perhaps not quite fair to the political majority in power, nor quite satisfactory to the other minorities less emphatic on their claims than the Sikhs.

PREVIOUS ARTICLES APPEARED ON NOVEMBER 28 AND 30 AND DECEMBER 6 AND 7.

Notes of the Day

Excellent Choice.

The appointment of Mr. Fazal Borahtin Rahmatulla as President of the Indian Tariff Board will be well received in Bombay business circles. This is, perhaps, one of the few occasions on which the Government of India have recognised the merit of businessmen in general and a Bombayite in particular. Till recently, the Indian Tariff Board, though confronted with many a problem predominantly of a commercial character, was a closed door for Bombay men. Ever since Mr. V. G. Kale left the Board, there was a gap of long duration before Mr. Fazal Rahmatulla was appointed as a member. Belatedly late never, Mr. Fazal, one of the rising young men of the city, justified his selection, in less than two years time by dint of his capacity for hard work and masterly grasp of the industrial and commercial problems that of late confronted the Board. He should have been an asset to the Board, especially during the textile enquiry for general protection and for special safeguard, consequent to the falling of the Japanese Yen.

Good Record.

His present appointment is perhaps the result of official recognition of Mr. Fazal's services during these arduous enquiries. Mr. Fazal has served the city and also the country in capacities of a City Father and M.L.A. respectively. His light in the Assembly over the Ratio as well as the Simon Commission questions have marked him out as a gallant fighter for the country's cause. His sturdy independence and business acumen will be an invaluable asset to the country in his capacity as a Chairman of the Tariff Board. Indian Industries have to make much headway to enable this country to be "pucca" Swadeshi. Especially in these days of Ottawa menace and fight for "safeguards" by vested interests the President of the Tariff Board has got a very onerous responsibility thrust on his shoulders. We hope that Mr. Rahmatulla will serve the Country and the Industry in his new sphere by sticking fast to his principles.

The Co-operative Bo.

Only a couple of days ago Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, President of the Liberal Federation, declared in a cable to the Premier that Sir Samuel Hoare's proposals, if persisted in, "will wholly alienate even moderate elements in India rendering impossible co-operation for working the constitution." Now in a leading article on prisons the "Leader," edited by Mr. Chintamani himself, states that "Congressmen who have had considerable experience of Indian jails should make up their minds to work the new constitution when it is established if for nothing else than to bring about prison reforms." Congressmen do not believe, whoever else may, that the mere working of a constitution, however spurious, is enough to redress grievances. The "Leader," however, does well to inform the public how at the annual meeting of the League for Penal Reform recently held in London Mr. I. M. Pitt K.C., who presided, remarked that the Russian prisons were excellent and that was "the result of the Russian constitution." We wonder what Mr. Pitt would say of Indian jails in comparison with those in Russia.

A Demand Anticipated.

Cotton textile interests in Lancashire, whose trade with India has suffered for more reasons than one, are reported to have urged the British Government to help them at the expense of India. They urge, for instance, that no import duties in India, the Colonies and the Dependencies are placed on British goods other than those for revenue purposes and that adequate arrangements should also be made "for preferential trading among the units of the Empire." So far as India is concerned, the British Government have not waited for instructions from Lancashire. How far the people of India will give real effect to Imperial preference is a different question.

political parties on economic lines to replace the present division on lines of communalism, there would be no reason to question the utility of this arrangement.

ALL-ROUND SACRIFICE.

As for the Resolution that the National Demand is for a Responsible Government of the same status as other British Dominions, and that the several parts of the Agreement mutually hang together, each conditioned by all the rest, and "vice-versa," these were in the nature of things, inevitable. The settlement has been arrived at by all round sacrifices, expressly in the interests of national advancement. No single item could, on that understanding, be accepted, or rejected, for its own sake. And all together form the price of the aggregate advancement of India, which, however slight on the basis sketched out in these Resolutions, is nevertheless the minimum, without which the country and its several communities will have no chance of self-realisation.

OUR OWN HAND/WORK.

On the whole, then, the Allahabad achievement, whatever its fate in the forthcoming Conference, marks a distinct landmark in the history of India's political evolution. For one thing, it is the first constructive effort of our own making, unaffected by alien elements,—for good or for evil. And, taking it as such, it positively offers promise of that sagacity and statesmanship, that sympathy of viewpoints different from one's own and an understanding of ideals antagonistic to one's lifetime's views, which must be held to be the best augury of India's future advance on the route of self-determination. The leaders assembled at Allahabad will, it may confidently be hoped, realise this hidden promise of Allahabad, which is even greater than the actual achievement as evidenced by the Resolutions passed. And, if they set their seal of final approval on these Resolutions, one most formidable obstacle in the way of our national evolution and autonomy would have been removed.

HINDU GIRL JUMPS IN WELL

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY AT MAHIM

BOMBAY, Monday.
"Do not break this lamp like the two that you have broken already." The above remark to her by the mistress of her husband is said to have been "the last straw that broke the camel's back", and led to one Parvatibai Ramachandra, a 18 year old married girl committing suicide by drowning herself in a well at Mahim.

It appears that Parvatibai, the wife of one Ramchandra Baloo Jadav who came to Bombay recently was taken to the residence of a mistress of her husband's at Mahim.

There used to be quarrels frequently between the mistress and the girl. The tragedy which followed was related at the inquest held on the body of the girl.

Ramchandra giving evidence, at the coroner's court, stated that he was married to Parvatibai fourteen years ago at his native place when the girl was only four years of age. He brought her to Bombay only seven months ago. He had a kept mistress for the last ten years named Krishnabai. On the evening of December 9, he returned from his work with a new lamp. His mistress asked his wife to light the new lamp and also not to break it as she had done previously. Parvatibai lighted the lamp and remarked that the two lamps had been broken accidentally and if she do not wish "his one to be broken, to light it herself in future. After that Parvatibai went out with a pot to be water tank. She did not return at all. The husband searched for her but could not find her. The next morning, he found the body of his wife floating in one of the two wells in the yard. Information was given to the police who removed her body to the Morgue. "Death due to suicidal drowning" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury.

A BAD POLICY

Giving Concession Rates To Charitable Institutions

DISCUSSION IN IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD

The policy of giving away Improvement Trust plots at concession rates to charitable and religious institutions came in for a good deal of criticism at a meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trusts Board held on Monday afternoon.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee characterised it as a bad policy, and declared that they could not afford to be charitable at the expense of the public. If the Trust wished to give encouragement to such institutions they could do so by giving grants-in-aid.

The discussion arose on a report submitted by a sub-committee which investigated into the question and recommended that in the case of leases granted to charitable institutions whose objects are educational, religious or social welfare, certain concessions should be regarded as permissible, and that the maximum concession should be 25 per cent. In the case of old lessees, if any concession was granted, it should be limited to 15 per cent.

Mr. Meyer Nasm, Chairman of the Improvements Trusts Committee, moved that the report be adopted subject to the concessions being limited to 10 per cent both in case of charitable institutions and old lessees.

The speaker observed that no public body in Bombay was so considerate towards its lessees as the City Improvement Trust. Other public bodies had adopted an adamant attitude, and had declined to entertain proposals for deviating from the terms of their lease. He was opposed to the principle of granting any concession to its lessees. He, however, realised that a hard and fast rule might result in serious inconvenience and consequences, and was therefore agreeable to the maximum concession being fixed at 10 per cent.

"WRONG IN PRINCIPLE."

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said that the policy of giving concessions was absolutely wrong in principle, and should be stopped. In the present depleted state of the finances of the Trust they could not afford to be charitable, and if at all they wished to encourage charitable institutions they should give grants-in-aid. He thought that if any institution was in need of assistance it was the Improvement Trust.

Mr. Husseinbhai Laljee also agreed that if they wished to afford assistance to charitable institutions they should give donations.

"A REAL DANGER."

Mr. Kirpalani, Municipal Commissioner, stated that in the bill for amalgamating the City Improvement Trust with the Municipality they had recommended that no concessions should be made in respect of sales of land even to charitable institutions. If they wanted to give assistance they could give it in the shape of cash. The danger pointed out by Mr. L. R. Tairsee in pursuing a policy of granting concessions was a real one. For instance they had sold a number of plots on Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road. If concessions were granted in one case, he was sure, the plot-holders at Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road might also come forward and say that they had suffered losses and ask for concessions. The question in his opinion needed reconsideration by the Committee of the Improvement Trust.

Mr. V. S. Velinkar moved and amendment that the report be sent back to the Improvements Committee for reconsideration. The amendment was carried and the meeting adjourned.

UNITY CONFERENCE

Informal Discussions

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

No meeting of the Unity Conference could take place to-day up to the time of wiring owing to the non-arrival of the Muslim delegates from Lucknow, who have wired to say that their discussions are not over, and that they could reach Allahabad only to-morrow.

It is reported, however that an informal gathering of some of the delegates who arrived to-day took place at Dharbhanga Castle and the question of Assam seems to have been discussed again.—A. P.

"PUTTING ROWLATT ACT IN THE SHADE"

Scathing Non-Official Attack On Bengal Suppression Of Terrorist Outrages Bill

"TERRORISM BEGETS TERRORISM," SAYS PANDIT SEN

"GOVERNMENT ALIENATING PUBLIC OPINION"

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12. In the assembly to-day Sir B. L. Mitter, leader of the House, referred to the demise of Sir Narayana Sarma who was member of the Assembly in his capacity as a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. He was progressive, independent and constructive statesman. Government could always rely on his independent, sane and helpful counsel. His demise was great loss to the Raj's Advisory Committee and to Government and he requested the Chair to convey a message of condolence to the relatives of the deceased.

The President associated himself with the motion and said he would communicate the message of the House to relatives of the deceased.

Sir Joseph Bhowe presented a unanimous report of the Select Committee on the Ottawa tariff bill.

BENGAL OUTRAGES BILL. Bills amending Merchant shipping and auxiliary forces act were introduced. The consideration of the Bengal terrorist outrages bill was resumed.

A POINT OF ORDER

Mr. S. C. Sen, through a point of order, urged that it was incumbent on the Law Member to re-draft Clause five in accordance with the ruling of the Chair, and then present the bill for the consideration of the House. The Law Member on the other hand had placed there alternatives before the House for selection. He must stick to one amendment and embody it in the Bill.

The Chair ruled that the motion for consideration of the Bill was in order. The Law Member was perfectly within his rights to amend Clause Five and place before the House alternatives to select from. This the House could do when Clause five was reached. For the present the motion before the House was for consideration of the Bill.

Replying to a point of order by Pandit Sen, the Chair pointed out that in spite of its warning, ruling on Clause five was demanded as a special case. Had that not been done the present difficulty would not have arisen.

MOTION FOR CIRCULATION. Mr. S. C. Mitra then moved for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion. He referred to the speech by Mr. Haig that the Bill was intended to eliminate revisional powers of the High Courts and said that the House had repeatedly assured that it had no sympathy with terrorists and would like to end terrorism forthwith and even supported the demand for a speedy trial. The House on the other hand would protect those who had no connection with terrorists. Mr. Mitra said lately there were apprehensions that the Judiciary were entirely under the control of the Executive. Only High Courts were free from that control. Revisional powers of the High Courts should not, therefore, be taken away, and accused should not be denied a chance of approaching the High Courts for justice. Mr. Mitra referred to the collective fine recently imposed on the Hindus of Chittagong, and said that it was the police and military who failed to trace the whereabouts of culprits, and should be punished.

OPPOSED TO ALL TERRORISM. Pandit Sen said that he was opposed to terrorism of all kinds whether by the people or by the Government. He criticised clauses four and five, which he said took away the jurisdiction of High Courts on the plea of speedy trial. It was against the principles of justice. He asserted that the Bill would be misapplied in Bengal and grave instances of "brutalities" in that province where he alleged the chastity of women was being violated in the most brutal and vindictive manner. "When these things were being narrated the other day by Mr. Mitra, one nominated member (Captain Lalchand) interjected asking:—Is there no rent campaign going on there? The Honourable member evidently wanted to suggest that rent or taxes could be and should be realised by violating women's modesty."

The President:—The Member is in order for the reason that he is illustrating what the result of those powers will be in regard to areas where terrorism prevails. (Opposition cheers).

Pandit Sen:—I am thankful to

the Chair That is exactly my point.

Mr. Arthur Moore:—May I ask whether the Honourable Member is in order in bringing a charge against an Honourable Member who is not in his seat?

A Member:—He should be in his seat.

MR. MOORE TO CAPT. LALCHAND'S RESCUE

Mr. Moore:—The charge being that he said that the No-Rent campaign should be dealt with by outrages against women and that was the proper method of dealing with it. I am quite sure that if my honourable friend who is not in his seat now were there, he would repudiate the suggestion. If he ever made such a statement.

One Member:—Are you holding power of attorney for him?

Mr. Moore:—May I point out that the Honourable Member has said that the meaning of my friend Captain Lalchand's interruption was that he believed that the proper way to deal with the No-Rent campaign was by outraging the modesty of women.

The President:—No. As far as the Chair has followed him, the Honourable member never said anything of the kind.

Mr. Moore:—May I ask the Honourable Member to make that clear?

The President:—The Chair cannot force him to do so. If he is willing to do so, the Chair will certainly permit him to do so.

Mr. Suhrawardy:—On a point of information Sir, Will the Honourable Member who is absent and against whom this insinuation is made, be permitted by the Chair to make a personal explanation when he happens to be here.

The President:—The Honourable Member ought to be aware that the Chair has never refused any honourable member who wishes to make a personal explanation, the opportunity to do so.

Mr. Suhrawardy:—I mean will he be permitted at a later stage?

The President:—The Chair will consider when the honourable member himself attends the House and offers to make a personal explanation.

Pandit Sen:—It is superfluous to make any further remarks.

DUTY OF HON. MEMBER.

The President:—The Honourable member should remember—as the Chair has drawn attention to that fact repeatedly—that when an honourable member obtains a seat in this House, it is his duty to be present here when important discussions are going on. (Opposition cheers).

The Honourable member not being present will have an opportunity of giving a contradiction to it through the press, but there appears to be no point of order in it unless the honourable member wishes to explain further what the point of order is.

Mr. Moore:—Yes Sir. I wish to ask whether it is in order to bring such a monstrous suggestion against any member of this House. The President:—The Honourable Member is not bringing any charge against that member, as far as the Chair has followed him. The honourable member says that certain statements were made by another honourable member on previous occasion on the floor of the House in the course of discussion, and he puts his own interpretation on the implications of that speech. (Opposition cheers).

Mr. Moore:—May I point out that the implication or gloss that he has put on the Honourable Member's statement is to make an outrageous charge against that Honourable Member?

The President:—But how is that a point of order?

Mr. Moore:—I should have thought that it was point of order to bring such a charge against any member of this House.

"NO CHARGE BROUGHT" SAYS CHAIR.

The President:—The Honourable Member has not as far as the Chair has followed him brought any charge. He has merely stated that this is the implication of what the Honourable Member said.

"PUTTING ROWLATT ACT IN THE SHADE"

Mr. S. C. Sen claimed that no useful purpose would be served by circulating the Bill. The speaker gave a history of the terrorist movement in Bengal, and said "ha" progressively increased powers were assumed by Government from time to time which

were repeatedly discovered to be inadequate and ineffectual. The present bill would put the Rowlatt Act in the shade, and Mr. Sen declared that an undiluted form of Martial Law would be much preferred to what was being done in Chittagong to-day under the name of Civil Administration. The inhabitants there could be directed to remain within doors for one month and a collective fine was imposed on Hindus where 82 per cent. of the population was Mussalmans. The foundation of British rule, he said, was laid on the rock of just law, and that just interpretation. But, to-day the rule of law was only a name. The rule of the police, Mr. Sen was still speaking when the House rose for lunch.

Before adjourning the House the President announced that at the request of the leader of the House he had decided to suspend standing orders to enable Government to move a consideration of the Select Committee report on the Ottawa Bill immediately the present motion for consideration of the Bengal suppression of the Terrorist Outrages Bill was concluded. He also announced that he had waived the period of notice in regard to tabling of the amendments on Ottawa, and amendments could now be permissible up to the time when the Select Committee's report was taken into consideration.

ALIENATING PUBLIC OPINION. Mr. S. C. Sen, continuing, after lunch, said that he had been reliably informed that the Chittagong Raid was engineered by the authorities including the District Magistrate and cited several instances to prove that sanction for prosecution was refused, which, in his opinion, showed that Government, for upholding the false idea of prestige, was alienating public opinion. It was time the Government appointed a Committee to find the causes of terrorism instead of applying repression. Mr. Sen suggested as remedy for his evil the separation of the judiciary from the Executive and making the High Court all powerful in judicial matters.

A STRONG REPUDIATION. Mr. Anwarulazim strongly repudiated the insinuation that is constituency of Chittagong with 82 per cent. Muslim population was responsible for the raid. He said that it was gross injustice to attribute the raid to Muslims who were the worst sufferers having lost lakhs owing to their trade being at standstill as a result of terrorism. He described the situation in Chittagong, and asserted that anybody could come from any direction to perpetrate these raids and one could easily attribute them to the clerks of the Assam Railway works.

who were mostly Sikhs. Referring to the remedies suggested by several speakers, Mr. Anwarulazim said that the unrest was sufficient even to shake any kind of Government, and the best remedy was to scotch terrorism. He also repudiated the suggestions that Government had a hand in the movement, and said that the police would be last to work against law and order. He added that the imposition of collective fines had served a useful purpose as many local bodies and municipalities had improved. He concluded by saying that the Bill was a highly desirable piece of legislation, and all should give their blessings for its speedy passage.

HIGH COURT'S JURISDICTION AFFECTED.

Mr. Jadhav supported the circulation as it affected High Court's jurisdiction and power of revision. He was afraid that the Bill might be extended to other provinces also. He said that Martial Law in Sholapur had undermined the confidence of the people in the justice of Government, and Government would not be able to command the love and affection of the People by repressive methods.

Mr. Antlesaria and Dhudhoria opposed circulation as in their opinion the measure was being insistently demanded, as terrorism had eaten into the vitals of the Bengal Administration.

Mr. Dhudhoria maintained that the principle of the Bill had already been accepted by the Bengal Council.

FOLLY OF GIVE

Mr. B. N. Misra maintained that it was the folly of Government: subordinates who converted men into anarchists. Government instead of employing the C. I. D. to trace anarchists should find out the root cause of the movement.

Major Naqaz Khan said it was terrorists who were compelling Government to take strong measures and still stronger measures might have to be taken in the future.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that they were not there to support terrorists and he held that the clause giving the right of appeal to the High Court was a salutary provision.

"NOT SMELLING ANARCHY" Mr. Haig, Home Member, was glad that the Bill had received support from all sides, of the House. He said that it was not a question of Government smelling anarchy everywhere "it is

U. T. C. Sports In Bombay



The Bombay University Training Corps Sports D Company, 13th and 14th Platoon with H. Q. wing (G. M. College) were held recently. Major S. L. Bhatia presided on the occasion.



Slow Cycling Race.



Photo by R. A. Hakim.

100 yards Flat Race.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Bombay, Dec. 12. The result of the election of the Board of Directors for the year 1933-34 held to-day.

There were 18 candidates for the 12 seats. About 200 members voted by ballot to-day and the following 16 members are declared elected.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff secured 182 votes; Mr. Rajendra Somnarin

169; Mr. Amratilal Kalidas 158; Mr. Jamnadas Morarji 148; Mr. Chunnilal Devkaran 135; Mr. 143; Mr. Jamnadas M. Baxi 138; Mr. Chunnilal Devkaran 135; Mr. N. V. Khandwala 135; Mr. Ali Gulamhussein Molubhai 135; Mr. A. F. Dordi 134; Mr. Jivabai Pratapsingh 131; Mr. R. E. M. Patel 131; Mr. Jagmohandas Khushal 129; Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia 127; and Mr. Motilal Bavabhai 125.

the long catalogue of outrages that outrages on the attention of every reasonable person.

Pandit Sen had declared that terrorism begets terrorism. This was an amazing inversion of fact's. The Home Member said that the first terrorist outrage against the army in Chittagong occurred just when special powers against terrorists had been allowed to lapse. There was no provocation. August 1931 witnessed certain excesses when certain excesses were committed. It was the murder of an Inspector while playing football that had provoked too much for the discipline of some of the officers of Government.

MR. SEN'S REMEDIES

September 1932 witnessed an outrage and he wondered whether Pandit Sen suggested that even of the year ago could have any connection with them. Mr. Sen had suggested another enquiry. Mr. Haig said that the Rowlatt Committee had made a full enquiry, and the Government's present policy was based on those recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee. Mr. Sen had suggested remedies firstly Government should not stand on prestige.

Mr. Haig asked: Does Government consider it a matter of prestige that it should take action when its officers are murdered? The second suggestion were not interested in these

small matters and they stood for bigger issues. The third suggestion was that if Government removed a certain official, the terrorists would be pacified.

MR. HAIG'S REPLY.

Mr. Haig replied "The reputation of Mr. Prentice does not require any defence. I would suggest; that to locate the causes of terrorism we have to go deeper. They are men, who however, are devoted deeply to their cause, and it is a matter of great difficulty and I am afraid it will be a matter of a long period before we can root out this terrorist movement, and terrorist mentality and in this task we must give MOTION FOR CIRCULATION the Bengal Government whatever facilities lie in our power. (Applause.)

MOTION FOR CIRCULATION DEFEATED.

The motions for circulation were defeated and the House agreed to take the Bill into consideration. Discussion then proceeded on clauses of the Bill.

THREE CLAUSES ADOPTED

Clauses second, third and fourth were adopted, and the Assembly adjourned till Wednesday.—A. P.

(For Questions In Assembly See Page 5.)

NO FORCIBLE OPENING OF TEMPLES

Referendum Will Merely Determine Question Of My Fast, Says Gandhiji

POONA, Dec. 12. Replying certain questions put by Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, Mr. Gandhiji writes as follows:—

With reference to your letter of the 3rd inst. full wing are my answers:—

1. If as a result of referendum it is found that majority of temple-going population in the area covered by the referendum is against the temple-entry by Harijans, the fast will undoubtedly be postponed and the postponement is likely to be indefinite and resumption can only be determined by circumstances over which I cannot foresee.

2. I think it premature to talk of Satyagraha in other temples if and when the Guruvayur temple is opened. We should always hope that the opening of the Guruvayur temple will clear the way to other temples.

NO FORCIBLE OPENING.

3. I should hope that the Zamorin will not influence the people one way or the other, but even if he does, I should expect the people at least on a religious question such as the one before them to think independently. In any event, I should consider myself bound by the opinion of the majority. The referendum will merely determine the question of the fast and not the question of the opening of the temple. If the result is hostile to temple entry by Harijans, ways and means will have to be found of educating public opinion and pre-

paring it for the opening of the temple. This is clear to me. There should be no forcible opening of any single temple. It would be an assembly thing to have the hostile section looking daggers at one another in using the temple.

STOP BEEF EATING.

I personally do feel that beef-eating Harijans whether temples are opened or not. They should impose that condition on themselves without any prompting and without any consideration in the sake of temple entry. There can be no doubt that every reform voluntarily made by the Harijans themselves is bound to hasten the removal of the black mark. It will make the task of the caste Hindus reformers infinitely easier than it is and the wind will be taken out of the sails of the opponents of removal of untouchability.

I hope therefore that no Harijan will say: "First remove untouchability and then we shall abstain from beef or do many other things expected of us." Such an attitude will be just as bad as the attitude of those who would impose conditions on their admission to the temples and the like.—A. P.

A UNANIMOUS REPORT

Select Committee On Ottawa Tariff Bill

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12. The Select Committee report, which is unanimous, on the Ottawa Tariff Bill says that the Committee throughout its discussions felt the need for complete statistics of industrial production giving detailed information regarding various indigenous industries which might be affected by the proposals in the bill. Within the limitation imposed by the stipulated margin of preference, the committee endeavoured to reconcile interests which may in many cases appear to be in conflict, namely, those of the primary producer, the manufacturer, the consumer and the taxpayer.

CHANGES IN BILL.

The following changes have been made in the bill:—

1. Cadmium sulphide, Cobalt Oxide, Selenium, Uranium Oxide and Zinc Oxide: "ad valorem" standard rate 25 per cent; United Kingdom and British Colonies 15 per cent.

2. Woolen carpets, floor rugs, hosiery, piecegoods, shawls and other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified including felt: "ad valorem" standard duty 35 per cent; United Kingdom 25 per cent.

3. Asphalt: "ad valorem" standard duty 25 per cent; United Kingdom and British Colonies 15 per cent.

4. Cinematograph films not exposed: standard duty 25 per cent; United Kingdom 15 per cent.

5. Soap, toilet: "ad valorem" standard duty 35 per cent; United Kingdom 25 per cent.

6. Lubricating oil: standard duty reduced to 2½ annas per Imperial gallon and for United Kingdom six ples per gallon.

7. Vegetable non-essential oils, namely, coconut, groundnut and linseed: 35 per cent standard duty and 25 per cent for British colony.

8. Vegetable non-essential oils not otherwise specified: 35 per cent standard duty and 25 per cent United Kingdom and British Colonies.

9. Motor omnibuses, Chassis of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries: standard rate 25 per cent and United Kingdom 17½ per cent.

The bill when passed will come into force from date to be fixed by Government by notification in the Gazette.—A. P.

Lorry Transport Workers' Union For Sewri

BOMBAY, Monday. A meeting of the lorry transport workers working in the Cotton Depot at Sewri was held on Sunday last. Mr. A. N. Sheth, Secretary of the Bombay Lorry Transport Workers' Union, was in the chair.

The meeting was addressed amongst others by Miss Maniben Kara, Mr. Lalji Pendse and Mr. V. B. Kararik.

It was decided to form a branch of the Lorry Transport Workers' Union at Sewri, and a branch committee was elected to look after the affairs of the Branch. A large majority of the lorry transport workers at Sewri have enrolled themselves as the members of the Union.

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'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

GENEVA LEAGUE UNDER SEARCHLIGHT

Anglo-French Domination And The Result

The thirteenth session of the League of Nations Assembly is ended, and nothing on the international horizon is changed. This is in itself a notable fact. For about five weeks the delegations of all the peoples of the earth with the important exceptions of the United States and Russia, have sat in Geneva and talked, and from their deliberations nothing has resulted that we need remember. At the opening sitting Mr. De Valera, who found himself by rotation in the chair, made in dead silence an unusual speech, in which he told the League that its habits of evasion and postponement were filling its best friends with despair. If he had been present on the last day he would have found nothing to withdraw.

One can, indeed, make certain technical excuses for this unparalleled record of futility. This Assembly could not touch the major international problems that concern us. Disarmament is the affair of its special conference, to which belongs the discredit for the worst fumbling in the long record of international meetings. The Council silenced it on the subject of Manchuria by consenting to postpone the discussion of the Lytton Report for another month. Economic problems have been relegated to a separate conference, which is expected to meet in January. Not much remained which the League might touch. None the less, with a nearly empty agenda, it postponed the big question of the rights of national minorities in Europe, though this is one of its especial concerns. Rarely was that question more urgent. The royal dictatorship of the South Slav kingdom is facing what seems to be a serious armed revolt of the Croats, because it governs badly and stupidly, in the sole interest of the dominant Serb race. The Poles have just carried out their annual military operations to crush the discontent of their "Little Russian" subjects in Galicia. The oppressions to which their German subjects are exposed are among the causes which explain the revival of the old Junker militarism in Berlin. The problem, however, is as thorny and difficult as it is urgent, and so the Assembly left it to another occasion.

What it actually did is soon told. It admitted the Kingdom of Iraq to membership as an independent State. That is in the main a matter for congratulation. Few of us supposed that the mandates with which the victors of the Great War camouflaged their conquests would end so promptly. Yet here is Iraq, after thirteen years of tutelage, standing on her feet as an Arab kingdom, bound, it is true, to the British Empire by a military alliance, which may not be wholly voluntary, and free, at least on paper, to do as she pleases, save that the British air force has certain rights to land and fly. But the League has, I think, taken a somewhat complacent view of the international politics of Iraq. Its population teems with minorities, none of them contented, and of these the most numerous, the Kurds, have in the past been subjugated only with the help of the British Air Force, which made a practice of peppering their villages with de-luged-action bombs—abominable inventions which explode when the unsuspecting tribesmen suppose that all danger is over. The League has taken its duties towards these simple people much too lightly. For the rest it set up a permanent committee to "liberate" (as Russians would say) the rather numerous relics of slavery that still survive in backward regions where the superior merits of the capitalist system as a means of exploiting labor are as yet imperfectly grasped. With what measure of zeal this committee will work remains to be seen. It may display exemplary boldness, for no Great Power retains this obsolete technique.

JOBS.

What this Assembly did with great enthusiasm was to economize. One cannot say that it succeeded in this effort. Certainly it cut its own budget and reduced the salaries of its employees by 10 per cent. It spent, however, so much time upon this effort that the extra allowances due to its delegates more than balance what they saved from other people's incomes. They added, moreover, to the more highly paid posts, which are of peculiar interest to the Great Powers. I will not recount in detail the doubtless instructive debates by which each of these Powers demonstrated the exclusive claim of one of its own citizens to hold one of these desirable posts. In the end a perfect-

ly symmetrical arrangement was reached, which neatly provided one highly salaried post each for a Frenchman, a Briton, a German, an Italian, and a Japanese, and implicitly recognized the unfitness of candidates whose governments own fewer warships, tanks, and bombing air-planes, to perform the lofty pacific functions rewarded on the higher scale.

In the process of making these somewhat negative economies the League destroyed what once had been the nucleus of an international civil service. I knew the League's Secretariat well in its earlier years. It included some men of unusual ability, notably Sir Arthur Salter, who has retired, and Dr. Rajchman of the Health Section, who remains. They were enthusiasts for the idea that the League embodied. They formed among themselves a perfectly cosmopolitan society which surveyed the world impartially. Each left behind him when he entered this society his national standpoint, and worked for the common good. They talked in this intimate circle with perfect frankness, and discussed the doings of the governments of their own countries with the objectivity of neutrals. All this is now a thing of the past. The various officials whose salaries are now so happily adjusted, will be the representatives in Geneva of the Great Powers, their spokesmen, the custodians of their interests. The League has lost the chance of creating a true international civil service. That cannot exist if its members remain, after their entry, the protégés of the Great Powers, which see in the posts they occupy and the salaries they receive the measure of their own grandeur.

DE VALERA PAINFULLY RIGHT. Mr. De Valera was painfully right; the League has become a disappointment. If anyone asks why, the scene that took place as Mr. De Valera made his unpalatable remarks may supply the explanation. No one ventured to applaud, though I could name more than one distinguished member of his audience who is wont to say the same thing in private. The Assembly withheld even the usual encouraging cheers which conferences commonly bestow on their chair man when he rises. That was, I conjecture, because the Assembly knew that Mr. De Valera is engaged in a hot dispute with the British Empire. It might have been risky to applaud the adversary of a Great Power. In that spirit more surely than in any other factor, lies the chief explanation of the futility of the League. This is not a league of nations; it is a hierarchy of governments, rich and poor, armed and unarmed, creditor and debtor. I do not know how it happens, but I can vouch for it: on this quiet inland lake, when the Assembly is in session, there are visible spectral warships which fly the Union Jack. On a misty day I can assure you that the facade of the common-place hotel where the British delegates lodge looks surprisingly like the Bank of England, and once in the darkness I fancied that I heard the Grenadiers changing guard. Geneva is not the simple Swiss city that it seems to be. Here are empires, invested with all the majesty of gunpowder and credit. The delegations speak and vote under an amusing convention of equality, but in fact half of them must borrow from London to build their warships, while the other half stand at the doors of French banks when they need guns.

The League accordingly is dominated by these two Great Powers, with Germany sulking and Italy waiting for the hour of catastrophe. When by chance—has only happened once—governments of the Left are simultaneously in office in London and Paris, it hums with activity, it hopes and schemes for humanity. But a Tardieu in Paris or a Simon in London can paralyze it. Once or twice in its history a rare personality has arisen among the lesser nations who talked like a free citizen of the world and failed to notice the warships on the lake or the phantom banks. But Nansen is dead. As for the Great Powers, they do not need the League; they seek security else-where.

IN GRIP OF BIG POWER.

I have sometimes wondered whether a few improvements in the constitution of this League might bring reality to its debates. It might do better, if, as the Swiss proposed in its early days, the Council were to be elected individually by the Assembly. If it were free to choose a dozen men for their faith in international ideals, without regard to their nationality, we might secure a Council loyal to the conception of the League. As things stand

FREE STATE RAILWAY STRIKE AVERTED

Trade Unions' Decisions

DUBLIN, Dec. 12. General Railway Strike which was due to begin at midnight yesterday was averted by Trade Unions deciding to postpone the final decision on dispute until the next week-end.

The Ulster Government still refuses to endorse subsidy while at a mass meeting held at Belfast last night three Railway Unions decided to strike on December 18 should the threat of wagecut not be withdrawn.

The outlook is not hopeful.—Reuter.

Court Registers And Records Burnt

LUCKNOW, Dec. 12. An almirah in the court room of the City Magistrate was burnt last night and certain undecided records and cash as well as fine registers were burnt. The culprits are believed to have entered the room by bath room doors.—A. P.

Calcutta Share Market Report

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12. Jute shares ruled steady at the opening of the session after the weekend, but as the day progressed slightly easier tone was noticeable. In Coals Trading was somewhat restricted. Teas were dull. In Miscellaneous apart from usual demand for paper and electrical issues there was very little interesting feature to be reported. Securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3-1/2 per cent. paper 78/15 small lot; 4 per cent. Loan 1900/70 84/4; 4-1/2 per cent. bonds 1934 100/10 small lot; 5 per cent. loan 1955/60 95/2; 5 per cent. bonds 1933 101/6 small lot; 5 per cent. bonds 1935 101/12; 5 per cent. loan 1945/55 106/6; 5 per cent. loan 1940/43 101/8; 5 per cent. U. P. bonds 1944 100/4 small lot; 6-1/2 per cent Treasury bonds 1935 105/6.

Banks:—Imperial Coats 291. Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan pref. 89. Dehri Rontas Light Railway small lots; Texpore Bailpara pref. 77.

Coals:—Katrass Jherria 24/8; Standard 20/4 small lot. Jutes:—Clive 21/14; Gouperou pref. 103; Howrah 38/10; Kamarhatty 37/5; National 17/12.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 7/1; Bengal Aerating Gas 50; Benares Electric 9/14; Bengal Telephone pref. 10/10 small lot; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 40/8; Indo Burma Petroleum pref. 96; Titagur paper ordy. 12/8; cum. div.

Sugar Shares:—Carew and Co. 14/12; Cawnpore 32/4 New Savan 15/3.—A. P.

Currency Department Accounts

The following is an abstract of the accounts from the Currency Department on the 7th December:—

(In Thousands of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation 1,75,34,07

Coin and Bullion in India:—

Silver coin 99,64,30; Gold Bullion 11,75,34; Silver Bullion 13,02,8.

Securities (purchase price) in India 50,91,55; In England nil.

Chkoi Silk Mill Co., Ltd.

The 37th annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Chkoi Silk Mill Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's office at 267 Hornby Road, Fort, on Saturday last when Mr. Pochhkanawala presided. The Directors report and the audited statement of accounts were adopted.

Dividend at Rs. 20 per share was declared.

Messrs. Maneksha B. Desai and Ardeshr D. Baria were re-elected Directors.

Messrs. A. S. Madan & Co. were re-elected auditors.

to-day, Sir John Simon enters the Council as he enters his own office in Downing Street, to forward the interests of the British Empire, and since the official representatives of the other Great Powers are invariably in the same spirit, it is not surprising that no international policy of action emerges from their deliberations. I have dreamed that the national delegations might be chosen proportionately by the parties of the national parliaments, and freed from the rule that they must vote and sit as national units. I imagine the gradual formation of international groups across the frontiers that now reproduce on the floor of the Assembly the maps drawn at Versailles. A Socialist Party would soon form itself. A world parliament cannot function on the old-world basis of exclusive sovereign states. We must go behind them and call up the masses of these nations to override their nationalism. But these are fantasies. At Geneva it is the masters of the world's navies who meet. The power complex will not vanish until we disarm.—The World Tomorrow.

VICTORY FOR NAKSHI WORKERS

Union Recognised And Strike Called Off

Miss Maniben Kara writes under Monday's date:—

The strike of the Nakshi workers of Bombay which had continued for more than ten days last ended this morning in a signal victory for the workers.

The embroidery workers working in about 13 workshops in Bombay had come out on strike as a protest against wage-reduction. They were holding their meetings daily in the Chandi Road Gardens. They formed their own union and opened negotiations with the employers through the Union. The solidarity and the strength of the workers at last compelled the employers to concede all the demands of the workers.

Workers have succeeded in getting an appreciable increase in their wages and also a recognition for their Union, the Nakshi Kamgar Union.

An agreement was entered into this morning between the Union and the employers, and the strike was called off.

TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

BOMBAY, Monday. The Chief Justice at the High Court Sessions to-day sentenced Ekmath Raghunath, a Maratha, to transportation for life, on the jury unanimously finding him guilty of murder.

Mr. J. N. Varma appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. P. A. Mahale for the defence. The accused was a mill worker. His mother Mr. Murharabai, an old widow, had been living with one Mahadev Jagoba as his mistress for the last 25 years. The accused mother to live with himself. On October 22, he went to Mahadev's place where a scuffle ensued between the two and Mahadev was fatally wounded.

Lodden.—Their Majesties received at Buckingham Palace Bishop Banner, Principal A. M. Varkh and Reverend Ralliam of Visting Indian Mission Fellowship, who were introduced by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Their Majesties spoke to each of the visitors.—Reuter.

It Wrecks Economic Machinery

TOO FAST TECHNICAL PROGRESS

The world is now entering on the fourth winter of an economic crisis without precedent in its history. The last winter of this great calamity which has befallen us," said President Hoover, and for once every one hopes that his gift of prophecy is authentic. The experts and technicians are likewise hopeful. Their reasoning is simple. By now a good portion of the surplus stocks which glutted the market have either been taken off or have irrevocably spoiled. Forcibly, then, manufacturing will have to start again. Unemployment will diminish and better times will be upon us, writes Alex Small in "Chicago Daily Tribune."

The tone, none the less, is not one of excessive optimism. Clearly all the clever gentlemen are puzzled and uneasy. Their prestige was badly damaged by their inability, a few years ago, to see what was coming, or at least to get people to listen to them, and it was worse damaged by their failure to agree afterward on any remedy for the disease.

In the back of their minds lies a conviction of hopelessness. The world may recover, but only partially and temporarily. Only symptoms will have been cured, but the ill will persist, for it is deep and organic. Unless it can be effectively diagnosed and unless men can be made to cooperate in remedying it, this slump will be followed shortly by another and worse one, and so on in successive convulsions, till, within half a century, the material fabric of civilization as we know it will have been destroyed.

ON THE WRONG TRACK.

Perhaps the experts have been on the wrong track in seeking a unique cause for the depression. The search for a single formula is enticing. If you find it, you may not only demonstrate what a clever fellow you are, but, if you happen to be right, you will become a benefactor of humanity. It may then be possible to find the remedy, also, and to apply it.

A German statistician has listed, it is said, something like 234 causes of the crisis. He may be nearer the truth. Everything has

20 BURGLARIES IN WARDHA

Smart Police Work Leads To Round-Up Of Notorious Gang

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR CITY, Dec. 12.

The existence of a gang of thirteen burglars who are alleged to have committed 20 burglaries in the Wardha District to the tune of Rs. 20,000 has been revealed by smart police work.

The activities of the gang had baffled the police for the last one year but due to the round-up was furnished when one of the accused went to Yeotma in furtherance of the common object where a police official at one time attached to Wardha questioned him on suspicion. It is alleged that he confessed his crime, and his statement led to the arrest of 12 others after four months police enquiry.

The cases have been put up before Mr. Claudius First Class Magistrate. The cases are being prosecuted by the crown prosecutor Wardha and the prosecution is being handled by Mr. S. J. Tambak the Police Station has cited 150 witnesses.

BRILLIANT WEDDING IN BOMBAY

Madhukar-Shalini

The wedding ceremony of Mr. Madhukar, son of Mr. D. N. Sirur, with Miss Shalini R. Udayawar, which came off on Monday evening was a brilliant affair. A large and cosmopolitan gathering witnessed the ceremony which took place at the residence of Mr. D. N. Sirur, millowner of Mysore and Bombay, at Mount Pleasant Road. The bungalow and the lawn were beautifully decorated and illuminated on the occasion. Among those present were the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, the Sheriff, leading bankers and businessmen. High officials and public men of Bombay.

The ceremony was performed according to Brahmo rites to the tune of melodious hymns sung by Hindu ladies. The bride (who looked charming, decked in a richly embroidered saree) and the bridegroom were the recipients of congratulations from the gathering. Mr. V. N. Chandavakar, the Mayor of Bombay, who is the uncle of the bridegroom and Mrs. Chandavakar, assisted the host in the reception.

STIMSON SPEAKS OUT

Receipt For Payment Does Not Mean Approval Of New Conditions

WASHINGTON, December 12.

Mr. Stimson has replied to the British Government Secretary that he has no authority to accept payments on war debts, except as provided for in the Funding Agreement.

The reply says that the right for final decision in respect of changes in international obligations is reserved by the Congress. Executive has no power to amend or alter these Agreements. Therefore, "you should understand that the acceptance by the Secretary to the Treasury of funds tendered in payment of the 15th December instalment cannot constitute approval of or agreement with any condition or declaration of policy inconsistent with the terms of the Agreement."

The sum must be credited as the principal and interest as provided. It would seem therefore undesirable that any steps should be taken, which by causing a misunderstanding, would increase the difficulty that must be overcome in finding an ultimate solution satisfactory to both Nations.

Mr. Stimson in his reply assumes that the British Note does not propose to make December 15 payment otherwise than in accordance with the terms of the funding agreement, but that Britain is stating her views regarding the steps which the British Government have made and desire to propose subsequently after the re-examination of entire problem.—Reuter.

Britain's Readiness Strengthens Hoover's Hands

WASHINGTON, December 11.

Britain's decision to pay the Debt on the 15th December, apparently to the relief of the Administration, is viewed as placing the President in a favourable position for the forthcoming debt message to the Congress. Members of the Administration are very sympathetic in regard to the British situation, and the decision to pay is considered wise, particularly in view of the hostile attitude hitherto displayed by the Congress.—Reuter.

Amy Arrives Ahead Of Schedule

BENQUELLA, December 11. Amy Johnson arrived at Mossamedes at 3-45 p.m., ahead of the schedule. She is leaving for Duala non-stop at 9 p.m.—Reuter.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY CHAOS ON U. S.?

British Press On American Reply

LONDON, Dec. 12. The "Morning Post's" political correspondent makes the observation that probable dissatisfaction of the House of Commons at the immediate despatch of the British Note is indicative of the quantity of Commons' support to default.

nical progress. A constant expansion of population, an increase of wealth which could be measured in stable terms, and the opening of vast new markets, assured a functioning of the whole economy. Slumps were temporary, even the worst ones, and on revival production rose to a higher peak.

The conditions have changed, and first of them has been in technical progress itself. In the decade after the War it proceeded at greatly intensified rhythm. The 19th century was content with haphazard experiment and took inventions as they came, which was fast enough. Now invention has become a trade of itself, employing crowds of cunning specialists, who no sooner have made a discovery or improved a process than they seek for a new improvement.

SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

At the same time, the old financial order, which rested on accumulations of gold and a prudent extension of credit, has been completely dislocated. We have seen spectacles like that of Germany in 1923 when the national currency was rolling into the abyss, but when the very absence of real money acted as a prodigious stimulant to a mushroom growth of industry. Last of all, the great markets of backward peoples have been closed, partly through the political disturbance, partly through the spreading to those peoples of the new technique. The stage has been reached

In this connection the Political Correspondent of the "Daily Herald" says that in view of the latest developments he sees the likelihood of a swing-over of members of the Commons to the view point that any payment should not make any payment until the final settlement of the debt problem. The correspondent expresses the opinion that America's rejection throws on the United States full responsibility of any chaos that may follow.

France is pleased with the British decision as backing up the Lausanne agreement and giving M. Herriot a trump card to play in the Assembly and it is regarded as a most striking demonstration yet of the reality of Franco-British co-operation.—Reuter.

"PUBLIC OPINION BEHIND GOVT."

British Press And Public Surprised At America's Reply

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Events in the Anglo-American Debt question have moved with dramatic celerity during England's Sabbath evening. The public had in any case been surprised to find at breakfast time that Britain had already told America that she would pay Mr. Stimson's up-to-date quick reply at 2 a.m. was expanded into headlines of three column width "America; rejects" which evoked special editions.

Political correspondents describe how leading Ministers were brought out of their beds and informed about the change in the situation and how Mr. MacDonald who, on arriving in Paris in the morning "enroute" to London received by telephone a summary of America's objection and forecast of an emergency Cabinet meeting.

The Press in leading articles while stoutly supporting the tenor of British Note says that there is no time to reflect on the new development. Only the "Times" refers briefly to Mr. Stimson's very prompt and "most natural" reply. The paper remarks that the whole weight of public opinion is behind the British Government in pressing for exchange of views in order to secure revision before June.

The Morning Post's City Editor observes that so strong is Britain's case for immediate revision that America's failure to accept the situation would justify the debtors pursuing without loss of credit a policy which could not be pursued to-day.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND DEBT PROBLEM

Proposed Paying Of Instalment With Reservations

PARIS, Dec. 12.

A communique issued after the council of ministers this morning, indicates that M. Herriot still intends to propose to Parliament, this afternoon, to pay the debt instalment with reservations, notwithstanding the latest Anglo-American developments. The Premier has communicated to the council the main lines of the statement he will make before the Chamber of Deputies.

where every one has something to sell and no one wants to buy anything.

What is to be done about this sad state of affairs? "The world will have to reduce its capital," writes one brilliant French economist. The conclusion seems unavoidable. Technical progress, in this last decade, was like a dog chasing its own tail. Each improvement meant the construction of costly machinery. Before its products could be taken off, a new improvement had rendered that machinery obsolete. Fierce competition forced the manufacturer to scrap the old equipment and come up to the minute, regardless of whether or not he had recovered his original investment.

Once it passes a certain tempo, then technical progress no longer pays. In a situation like that of the last decade, the business world may be able to keep up the exciting chase after the vanishing goal. Then comes the inevitable crash. It has left the whole western community with an equipment only partly used, but already obsolete.

Only one thing can be done with it; it will have to be scrapped. Probably the process has been passably well done already. On an immensely reduced capital, the world will start again. But can it this time slow down the rhythm of technical progress, adjust it to industrial and financial necessities?

PLAN TO RESCUE ROUND TABLE!

Hydari-Purshottamdas Committee To Report On Compromise Proposal

(R. T. C. SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 12.

A step which is expected to go a long way towards composing the differences on the income-tax question was taken last evening at Hydepark Hotel, when representatives of British India, including Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Hubert Carr, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Sir N. N. Sircar and Dr. Shafaat Ahmedkhan met representatives of the Indian States including Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Mirza Ismail, Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari and Sir Mahabhai Mehta and agreed to place the formula suggested by Sir Akbar Hydari before to-day's meeting on the Federal Finance Committee.

The formula provides for the meeting between one British Indian representative who will probably be Sir P. Thakurdas and one representative of the Indian States, probably Sir A. Hydari to scrutinise items of the Indian public debt with a view to ascertaining how much of it should equitably be classed as falling on the British India loan under Federation and for the service of which British India should be responsible.

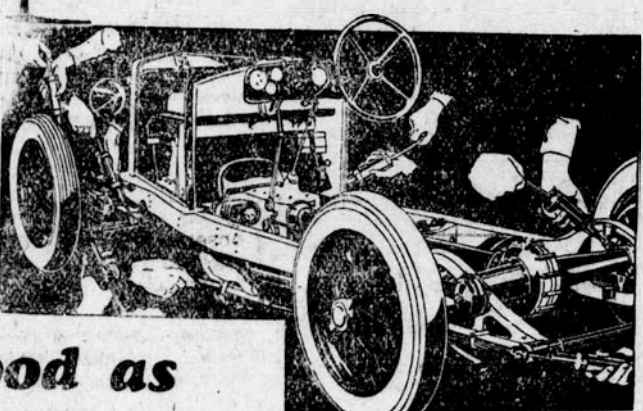
COMPROMISE PLAN.
In this way, controversy regarding the allocation of income-

tax proceeds has been reduced to one fact namely, whether any of the proceeds would in fact, be required for the service of British India's debt or not. From the findings of this Sub-Committee of 'two such amount as may be required for the service of what may be agreed upon as pro-Federation debt falling British India plus any amount required to balance the budget of those provinces which are at present in deficit, should be earmarked for Federation—rest being distributed among provinces on any basis that may be considered equitable.

—Reuter.

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THE GREATEST CURE
for **ULCERS & BAD LEGS**

IN ulcers, old wounds, abscesses and poisoned sores, where the inflammation and throbbing pains are so dreadful, Zam-Buk is proved an amazing healer.

This famous herbal ointment quickly subdues itching, heat and pain. Zam-Buk draws all poisonous matter out of the sore place. It makes once-diseased parts strong and healthy again. Zam-Buk grows new skin and never leaves ugly scars.

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"After I had personally tested Zam-Buk I used it for several patients who suffered with different kinds of ulcers. Zam-Buk not only soothed their awful pain but it took away all inflammation and aided the ulcerated parts with strong healthy flesh."—Dr. D. D. Wadhawan, Sareen St., Lahore.

"I gashed my legs on some rusty barbed wire and terrible ulcers formed. My limbs swelled and were full of throbbing pain. Zam-Buk soothed and purified the ulcers and grew new skin."—Mr. A. De Groot, Haarl. Ed., Malmesbury, C.P.

SOOTHES PAIN—GROWS NEW SKIN



Chemists and medicine dealers everywhere sell Zam-Buk at Rs. One or Rs. 2-4 a box. Full directions enclosed.

The Future Of Ramsay

There are men whose future everyone can predict from the day when they leave school with a good-conduct prize under each arm. There are men about whom all the world agrees that they are standing on the verge of brilliant success, and who continue to stand there for the rest of their lives.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald belongs to a very different type. Time after time in the course of his unique career the prophets and the pundits have unanimously pronounced him done for, a man without a future, and time after time they have had to eat their words. Disraeli himself was not more often "left for dead" upon the field of battle, writes Godfrey Elton.

LEADER OF THE NATION.

Mr. MacDonald was done for, said the wisacres, when he went into the wilderness in the cause of peace in 1914. He was done for when he was thrashed by 14,000 votes at Leicester in the "khaki" election of 1918. He was done for when he failed to "come back" in the Woolwich by-election of 1922. He was done for when the Red Letter swept his Government out of power in 1924. And when the economic crisis developed fifteen months ago, it seemed to many that Mr. MacDonald was about to say farewell to political power for the last time.

Indeed, his farewell appearances have been as frequent and as apparently final as the farewell world-tours of Sir Harry Lauder. But after all these vicissitudes here he is to-day, not only Prime Minister, but more unquestionably the leader of the nation than ever before.

NOT A GOOD "MIXER."

Perhaps no statesman has achieved power owing so little to any advantage other than his own political and intellectual gifts. Not only was Mr. MacDonald born in the straitest poverty, but he has never been able to wield those weapons of personal ingratiating which have served others so well.

He has never been a good "mixer." Like the younger Pitt, Ramsay MacDonald has had a few, very few, intimates. An air of keeping his distance, due in fact to his natural shyness and reserve, has often been mistaken by critics for vanity.

If the prolonged adventure of this man's career, all through which nothing has been certain except that nothing was certain, were not itself enough to prevent me from prophesying too confidently, I should remind myself of the circumstances under which I first met Mr. MacDonald.

ONLY TEN YEARS AGO.

It was in 1922, during the Woolwich by-election. After the long years of unpopularity, he was doing his best to re-enter politics. All was going well, and he odds seemed to be on a victory for MacDonald, when an enemy of his, a powerful and popular politician, threw all his weight into the scale against him. He paid a special visit to Woolwich, he exerted his unmatched influence in the Press.

He had his way—MacDonald was defeated. It almost looked as if the cloud of suspicion and unpopularity was never going to lift. The prestige of his opponent soared higher than ever. Yet in two years' time MacDonald was Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister, I feel certain, has not given us his last surprise. Nevertheless, I am ready to make a few prophecies. Clearly, to begin with, the future of the Prime Minister and of the National Government are bound up together.

Seldom indeed do politicians merit the epithet indispensable; but it may be said with confidence that the Prime Minister is indispensable to the National Government, indispensable for his unshakable determination to see the country safely round this ugly corner in its history, and for a self-confidence which almost resembles that of the elder Pitt when he said: "I know that I can save this country, and that no one else can."

Indispensable, too, because, as the statesman who has made a greater sacrifice of the party idea than any other, he specially represents in the eyes of the nation the ideal of nation before party, so that were he to leave the Government, even for ill-health, it is difficult to see how it could effectively maintain its national character for another day.

The fact is that any prophecy as to the future of the National Government depends upon an estimate of the future of the Prime Minister, and this in turn depends upon our views of what the future of the National Government—or, perhaps, I should

say, of National Government—is likely to be.

SUPPRESSING THE PARTY "DOG-FIGHT."

In all human probability the National Government will last its full term of five years. The Samuelites, always an "awkward squad," have taken themselves off, the men of all three parties who are left mean business; they have a mandate to see this nation through its troubles and an unchallenged majority.

Indeed, the doubt I have about the National Government is not whether, granted Mr. MacDonald's health, it will break up before its natural term expires, but rather whether it will not appeal to the country again, at the end of that term, as a National alliance once more.

My own belief is that it will. The suppression of the old party dog-fight at present corresponds not only to a deep seated instinct in the mind of the man in the street, but to a real economic necessity. For it was largely the old, hidebound party warfare which brought us to the verge of destruction.

OUR GREATEST FOREIGN MINISTER.

Every scheme proposed by experts to stave off the swiftly approaching crisis in this industry or that would prove to contain nostrums taken from the programmes of all parties and was therefore acceptable to none. The same proposal would contain too many tariffs for Labour and too much State interference for the Conservatives. For the old programmes had been framed long before the novel economic crisis of our time had taken shape to make them one and all out of date.

Other countries, faced with that same grim dilemma, suppressed Parliament altogether and entrusted themselves to some variety of dictatorship. In Britain, the mother of democracies, democracy rose to the occasion. Instead of suppressing Parliament we suppressed party, and entrusted our destinies to a Government so broad-based that it need stick to no one party programme, and so strong that it could pass salutary but unpleasant measures with no fear of their electoral consequences.

There is no reason to suppose that the nation will have tired of this saving experiment by 1936; it may well desire to repeat it in a modified form.

By that time, however, Mr. MacDonald will be nearly seventy. He would certainly not take office as Prime Minister again; of that, at least, we may be certain. There are three possible courses which he might follow, all of which I have heard canvassed by his friends. All of them assume that he remains, as he seems likely to do, his present health and astonishing zest for work.

He might become Foreign Secretary in the next National administration. Foreign Affairs are his real passion, and it is here that he works with the completest command of his medium. If his work in the international field as Prime Minister is taken into account, as well as his brief tenure of the Foreign Office, it may perhaps be said that he has been the greatest Foreign Minister in British history. Secretly, he may even regret that Fate has not permitted him a greater freedom to concentrate upon international affairs.

I suspect that this course would be his greatest temptation. If the cause of disarmament were still trembling in the balance three and a half years hence, he might even yield to it. But not otherwise, I fancy. Physically and mentally the strain would only be less than that of the Premiership. And history shows that it is not always easy to step down from the Premiership and yet remain in the Cabinet.

LABOUR'S EMPTY GESTURE.
Again, I have heard it suggested that when his Premiership is drawing to a close he might choose to become Viceroy of India or Ambassador to the United States. Of the two the latter is more likely. It would be a tremendous gesture, fertile of immense possibilities.

And yet, in a sense—anti-alimax. Moreover, is it not possible that he might be able to do more effective work for Anglo-American understanding as a private citizen than as British Ambassador?

Before I come to the last of alternatives let me add that there is one thing he will not do. He will not lead the Labour Party again. I say this, not because the last annual conference of the Labour Party did its hasty best to bolt the door against his return. For at Leicester were assembled only sound party men, and among the rank and file are many who look round the drab ranks of their present leaders and long to have "Ramsay" at their head again.

NEVER AGAIN!

What will keep Mr. MacDonald out of the Labour fold is his own profound conviction of the need of all-party government at this particular crisis in our history. For him the making of party ca-

M. C. C. DRAW WITH N. S. WALES

Southern Districts
Collapse In Second
Venture

AMES NINE SHORT
OF CENTURY

WAGGAWAGGA, Dec. 12.

The match between the Southern Districts of New South Wales and the M. C. C. was resumed to-day in hot weather, the temperature being 99 degrees in shade. Paynter, the overnight not-out, added 28 runs to his individual score when he was well held by James off Rumble for 46. Brown filled the breach and the pair had raised the total to 161 for no further loss when the lunch interval arrived. Ames batting 47 and Brown batting 50.

AFTER LUNCH PLAY

Ames and Brown resumed the M. C. C. first innings after lunch and M. C. C. were all out for 313.

When Ames had reached nine short of his century was clean bowled by Hutchins. Ames played aggressive cricket and his 91 included one six and ten fours. Brown, who played a hectic innings, added only a single to his previous score before he was stumped by Sadler, off Rumble. He hit two sixes and seven fours and he was in all at the wickets for 61 minutes.

Sutchliffe who replaced Ames at the wicket was caught by Sadler, off Rumble, for eight. Tate who came in at the fall of Brown's wicket was not out with 52. Tate was reckless towards the end of the innings. He hit nine fours. Only 35 runs were added by the remaining batsman and the M. C. C. innings concluded at 313.

Rumble had the best analysis of the innings with five wickets for 73 runs. Just before the end of the M. C. C. first innings, play was interrupted for half-an-hour by rain and a dust storm which tore down names from the scoreboard, and play was resumed at 4 o'clock.

Tea was taken at the close of the M. C. C. first innings.

AFTER TEA.
After the tea interval the Southern Districts went in for their second venture and when stumps were drawn for the day they had made 68 for the loss of five wickets. Mitchell capturing five wickets at a little over five runs a wicket.

The Match ended in draw.

Scores:

M. C. C. (FIRST INNINGS.)

Paynter c James b Rumble	46
Ames b Hutchins	91
Brown s Sadler b. Rumble	51
Sutchliffe c. Sadler b. Rumble	8
Tate (not out)	52
Verity c. Gusick l. James	5
Duckworth c. Josselyn b. James	11
Wyatt c. Sadler b. Josselyn	12
Mitchell lbw. b. Rumble	4
Bowes c. Sly b. Rumble	3
Pataudi	12
Extras	18
Total	313

SOUTHERN DISTRICTS

(Second Innings)	
Sadler c. Ames b. Bowes	2
Josselyn c. Brown b. Mitchell	19
Mcabe lbw. b. Mitchell	7
Sly lbw. b. Mitchell	0
Flood s. Ames b. Mitchell	1
Hutchins (not out)	15
Bennett lbw. b. Mitchell	11
Gusick b. Pataudi	0
Extras	1
Total (for seven wickets)	68

—Reuter.

pital out of our present distresses is—treachery. I cannot at present conceive a political upheaval, however prodigious and unexpected, which could result in his leading a party again.

I have said that I would prophesy, and I am going to choose the third of the alternatives which I am suggesting. I think that when this National Government is no more, and Britain, I trust, is on her feet again, the Prime Minister will retire from active political life and settle down, between Lossiemouth and his house in Hampstead, to the two biographies he has long had it in mind to write—the life of John Knox, Scots mystic and reforming theologian, and the life of James Ramsay MacDonald, Scots mystic and reforming statesman.

And, speaking for myself, this is what I hope he will do.

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"It Would Be A Monument Of Hypocrisy"

ALEX SMALL ON MODIFICATION
OF VOLSTEAD ACT IN U. S.

May be it would be but a just revenge of things if Mr. Herbert Hoover, who has aroused as much abuse as any statesman of our generation, could in the will of his four-year term earn a little to admiration. He is to be commended, it seems to me, if for nothing else, for his attitude toward a reform of prohibition, writes Alex Small in "Chicago Daily Tribune."

Perhaps the most disquieting feature of American democracy is its aptitude for stampede. It plumps by the million for the man of prosperity; then it plumps by the million against him. In no other land is propaganda so prodigious a lever. A current, once started, quickly becomes irresistible, without heed of prudence or of sound sense. Then, when the shouting dies, people turn around for something else to become enthusiastic about.

Prohibition was a case of such a stampede. The way for it had, to be sure, been made smooth by decades of pro-ganda. But once the amendment had passed Congress, all arguments were brushed aside. State legislatures representing for once the will of the people, fell over each other in eagerness to ratify. The few voices of reason, proclaiming that the law constituted a revolutionary innovation in our whole governmental system, were drowned in the whirlwind.

At one time there was a legend, which I have not been hearing much lately, to the effect that prohibition would never have been put through if 2,000,000 heretics had not been absent from the United States in the A. E. F. The poor boys were stabbed in the back. They returned to their own land to find that their liberties had been taken away from them.

UNSUBSTANTIATED BELIEF

Manifestly that is a pure unsubstantiated belief. After their experience among a people who know how to enjoy simple pleasures without breaking the furniture it is safe to say that the majority of the soldiers who served abroad were against prohibition. But they were far from unanimous, and even if they had been, what proportion of the population were they?

The curious illogical thinking which drove prohibition on has been forgotten. I met in those days many a soldier who worked as hard at his drinking as military regulations, and even some violation of them, would allow, and who still would proclaim that prohibition was a "good thing." Usually it was the most glorious drunkards who were loudest in expressing the opinion.

Why so, since they were evidently fond of their liquor? No reason could be given: it was mystic. The old puritan faith in suppression was coming out. A plebiscite of the A. E. F. would have given, I am sure, a majority for prohibition, though a smaller one than in the people at large.

Now that the current is sweeping irresistibly the other way, the same head-strong illogicality is evident. Almost every one is so impatient to examine the fundamentals involved, but they are worth a moment's notice.

First there is the 18th Amendment, hanging like a millstone around the Constitution, breaking down the distinction between constitutional and statutory law, contradicting the spirit of the rest of the document. Then there is the Volstead Law, the enforcing act, which can be modified or repealed by a simple

vote of Congress and the assent of the President.

MODIFICATION

The proposition now, we learn is to modify it, so that the brewing of real beer will be possible. To the President Hoover is said to be opposed, and I do not see how thoughtful citizens can fail to approve his attitude. Nothing could be worse for public morality than to retain an Amendment which specifically forbids the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and to contradict it with an enforcement act which gives that permission.

You may, of course, take the farcical view of government and argue that one contradiction more or less does not matter. In that case, why set the definition of intoxicating beverages at those which contain two or three per cent. of alcohol? Why not 12 or 15? Or 30? Or 50? Or 80? Why stop? Because two or three per cent. beer is not intoxicating. That is not serious. Neither is 40 per cent. whisky intoxicating unless you drink enough of it.

Prohibition has horrified the solid citizens who once short-sightedly favored it because it has broken down respect for all law. It is not to be supposed that respect will be restored by having one law, and that a statutory one, probably contradicting the letter and spirit of a constitutional one. President Hoover will be only doing his duty if he vetoes a modification of the Volstead Act. Behind him it is almost certain that a conscientious Supreme Court will kill it.

Better than modification though still a bad solution, would be outright repeal of the act. There would be no definition whatever, and presumably no money would be appropriated for the enforcement of the amendment. The latter would simply become a dead letter. It would remain, however, in the Constitution, like a spent bullet in the flesh, and its nefarious effect would still be felt.

MONUMENT OF HYPOCRISY

It would hang like a threat over the American people, for at any moment a revival of prohibition agitation (incidentally far from dead) could put teeth in it with a new enforcement act. If that did not happen it would remain as a perpetual monument of hypocrisy, a challenge to our working of the democratic system. We should present to the world an example of a people which could neither get rid of a law and which did not have the honesty to attempt its enforcement.

The root of the evil is in the Amendment. Till it is repealed, all talk about the Volstead Act is beside the point. Now when the tide is at its flood, is the time for introducing the repealing resolution and submitting it to the state legislatures. Probably it would go through with the same rush as did the 18th Amendment.

If not, if there still should be 13 states determined to block the will of an over-whelming majority and to force their notions of morals and manners on the rest of the country, then the Volstead Act would have to be repealed or modified. We should have to take the consequences, which after all, would not be any worse than present conditions. But there is no good reason why the American people should have either.

THE WORKLESS AND THE LAND

A Scheme To Relieve Unemployment

Speakers for the Government, in the recent House of Commons debate on unemployment pinned their faith predominantly on long-range cures. The only measure of present relief to relieve their blessing was the scheme to help unemployed and impoverished men in the cultivation of allotments. For this scheme, now starting upon its fifth season, writes Sir Francis Acland, M.P. in the "Spectator," the Prime Minister gave well-deserved praise to the Society of Friends. As anyone knows who has had experience of their work at home and abroad, their name is a guarantee that money given will be expended with practical wisdom, with the minimum of overhead costs, and without pauperizing those who are helped. Surely under no other leadership would it have been possible to help the same number of men (62,000) last season, when Government aid was wholly withdrawn, as in the season before, when the Government provided all the funds and services which were required. And now that the Government are again helping with a limited grant in aid, those who are administering the scheme contemplate nothing less than doubling the number helped—though the work is in many ways becoming steadily more difficult.

LOVE FOR LAND

It was finding how many of the unemployed miners in South Wales had land experience and land love that started the Friends on their beneficent way. There is a true and pleasant story about the early days: A man who had only debts and an old knife got hold of a bit of

ground, and went round collecting potato parings. He found that some of them had eyes and sprouted, and pulled through a winter on their produce. In the second season the Friends provided some more land, some seeds and a spade, and by autumn he had all his debts paid off, and his house was full of food for the winter. And in his complete contentment—using the Welsh counterpart of the phrase, "I wouldn't want to call the Queen my Aunt"—which expresses the utmost human felicity—he said, "And now I wouldn't want to call Lloyd George my Uncle."

The scheme as a result of experience and successive simplifications is now this: if a man will put up before delivery of the goods, about five shillings (this means that last year £16,400 was contributed in instalments by the allotment-holders themselves), he can obtain an amount of seed potatoes, concentrated fertilizer, lime and a supply of garden seeds, amply sufficient for a ten-rod plot, and any tools he wants for about two shillings each extra. The retail price of these supplies would be over £1, and the difference between the sum paid and the wholesale price is made up, with Government help, by private subscriptions which are still needed, and coming in. (Allotments Committee, Friends House, Euston Road, London, N. 1). The men have to form themselves into an Allotment Society which is very easily done (particulars from the National Allotments Society, 40 Brighthelm, London, S. W. 1) or else join an existing Society. This is necessary both to facilitate administration, and to give them a chance of security of land when better times come and the assisted scheme can be discontinued.

TWO DIFFICULTIES

There is no fear that central or local efforts will be insufficiently supported, but there are two difficulties: excess to land on sufficiently easy terms to give the men a start, which is the easier and, in the districts of long-continued unemployment, the men's apathy. Local Authorities are rather apt to believe that if there are a few vacant plots on their part is called for. Actually they should follow the example of the best of them, have already set, and provide land well in advance of the demand, using their power of spending on allotments up to a penny half-penny rate so as to let the land rent free for the first year, and at not more than sixpence a rod for the second. Often even if this power is used the need will not be met, but there is no help for that, except from funds raised locally. The Government, have at present, not agreed to use emergency powers for the quick temporary occupation of land, or to contribute, under the Land Utilization Act, to the expenses of Local Authorities in acquiring it. Use either of these powers would directly assist the expansion of the scheme, and would stimulate effort by concentrating public attention upon its importance. There were in England and Wales half a million more allotments during the War than there are now.

But the Government, the Authorities and private subscribers may all do their duty to the full, the unemployed men will still bar the way to their own salvation. Less of physical and mental stamina has made the men in South Wales and in parts of the North and Midlands "two-thirds dead and the other third pretty cold" as the organizer for a Welsh country expressed it. This is the central tragedy of the position. And nothing but close and constant personal contact with the men themselves can overcome this paralysis of the will which steadily tightens its hold. That is why the work of the Churches, of Rotary of men and women of goodwill, now in many districts being abundantly given, is of such supreme importance and value. If through a Club or other organization men can be thawed out and their interest in life can be restored all will go well—without this progress is very difficult.

AMAZING RESULT

And the difference, once a man starts on his plot, is amazing. No one could guess how many hours, winter as well as summer, he will cheerfully and usefully spend on his land or in the ugly little hut he will build on it. Tubercular men recover, men on the edge of mental breakdown become normal and happy. If work is going anywhere it is a plot-holder who obtains it. His children can be picked out from the others in school, and perhaps better than anything else his wife becomes cheerful again. If only because, as one of them put it, "there's nothing worse always about the house than what a man is."

One further point is worth mention. The Allotment Scheme as worked at present, is in no sense a solution of the economic problem connected with unemployment. The men are not allowed to sell what they grow; if they do they risk losing part

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Sriman MANT:—Writes in the "Swadesamitran".—This is the Astrologer who correctly predicted the future.

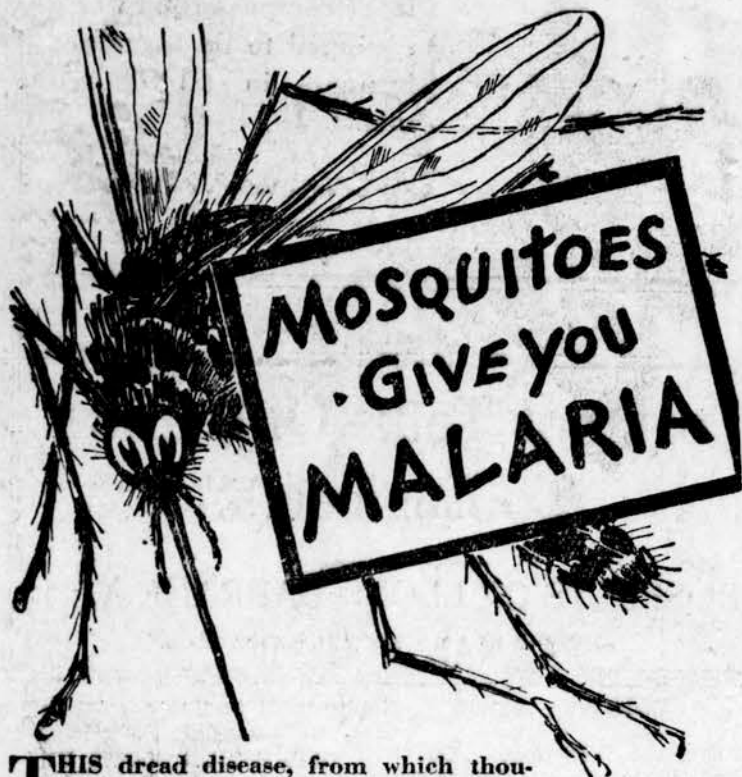
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P. W. D. Tennis Club

To the Tennis courts situated to the west of Queens Road, opposite the Oval, one more was added on the 9th instant, Mr. C. M. Lane, Secretary, P.W.D., President of the Club presided over the function which commenced with a formal introduction to the President by the Chairman of the Club, Mr. H. K. Gangadhariah, (Superintendent P.W.D., Secretariat), of the Vice-President, Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy, the Honorary Secretaries, and other members of the Committee.

After tea and refreshments the game started. Among the events of the evening, the doubles played by Messrs. Illingworth and Andrew against Messrs. Karandikar and Bagwe resulting in a victory to former, was about the best.

The President and guests enjoyed a pleasant evening on the grounds for over an hour and left amidst cheers.



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MAN AND THE MACHINE

Scientists Not Fit To Govern

PROF. FINDLAY'S CRITICISM

Professor Alexander Findlay, Professor of Chemistry at Aberdeen and the well-known authority on colloids and coal tar, addressed a joint meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, the Institute of Chemistry, the Society of Dyers and Colourists and the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society on "Science and the Community" at the Textile Institute, Manchester.

Professor Findlay emphasised the value to the community of the scientific spirit, and in the course of his paper warned scientists against the over-emphasis of science at the expense of other activities of the mind. He concluded with an attack on the idea that scientists should govern in place of politicians, but added that it was the duty of men of science to give society the benefit of their specialised knowledge without ostentation or arrogance.

GOSPEL OF EFFICIENCY.

"Let us always bear in mind," he said, "that the gospel of efficiency, whilst it may bring salvation to our industries, will, if carried into action without regard to higher considerations, be productive of great evil to the people and the country. The loss of individual freedom, the suppression of the sense of individual responsibility, the restriction of human values, and the conversion of man into a machine are the price which must be paid for industrial efficiency. And the price may be too heavy. From these roots there can too easily spring a ruthless materialism and lust of power of which recent history may be said to furnish an example. I should venture to suggest that we should beware of making a god of scientific efficiency; it is enough, as also it is necessary, that we should make it one of the articles of our creed."

Speaking of the utilitarian appeal of science, Professor Findlay said: "It is all too easy for the cynic to point to science not as the uplifter but as the destroyer of the finer qualities of human nature and to represent the aim of science as purely materialistic. It is for the idealistic aim rather than for the materialistic purpose of science that we must endeavour to win appreciation. For the community it is not a question of a knowledge of the facts of science but of becoming imbued with the spirit of science that is of the chief importance."

ence but of becoming imbued with the spirit of science that is of the chief importance."

"Speaking of truth, beauty, and goodness, he said that all three must be pursued if human nature was to reach its full development. Scientific truth, which gave intellectual satisfaction, was just a passion for facts—that is, for verifiable knowledge—and the orderly arrangement and grouping together of related facts, and for the setting up of scientific laws. The scientific mood was essentially impersonal and unemotional, and could not by itself fulfil human nature.

"EXTRAVAGANT CLAIMS."

"Now we ask," went on the speaker, "what part men of science may claim to play in the State and the general life of the community, and here we shall touch on more controversial ground. In this domain, I believe, a great disservice has been done to the cause of science by the extravagant claims made by individual men of science. Some of them demand for men of science a special and in fact a supreme position of power in the government of the country. This claim, which is not supported by the general body of men of science, is a product of minds distorted by overemphasis of the scientific mood."

"Have we any right to claim for the man of science (apart from his practical activities) a special place in the general work of government, in the multifarious tasks of adjusting the conflicting claims, prejudices and aspirations of men not only amongst their own people, but as between the different races of mankind? One may indeed expect to find agreement among men of science regarding the laws of science, but there is no reason to expect any unanimity among them in the domain of civil legislation."

"The fact is that the task of government is much too varied and complicated to be undertaken by any one class of men and the problems are too great to be solved merely by recognising and emphasising one of the factors in human nature. The scientific is only one part of human nature, and takes no account of personality. The engineer may understand how to build a bridge; it does not follow that he understands how to build character."

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The murder of a disciple by a sadhu in order to propitiate a goddess are the extraordinary facts of a grim story which has been disclosed in the High Court by the confirmation by Mr. Justice King and Mr. Justice Rachpal Singh of the sentence of death passed on Debi Nath by the Sessions Judge of Allahgarh.

Debi Nath, who was a votary of the goddess Kail, lived the life of an ascetic in a small underground cave with a human skull painted red in front of him. His fame as a sadhu spread far and wide and among those who became attracted to him was the man who was subsequently murdered. This man became a disciple of the sadhu about a year ago and received special favours from him.

It was recorded in the evidence that the accused told his disciples that he was a worshipper of Nau Durga and that the deity demanded a sacrifice. This was construed by the disciples as meaning a sacrifice of a cock or goat. On April 13 the sadhu appeared to be rather serious and on being questioned by his disciples he said that the time for doing what he had made up his mind to do had come.

STORY OF MASKED MEN.

The following morn the murder was committed and a blood-stained knife, which, according to the evidence belonged to the accused, was found near the corpse. The accused himself raised an alarm and then made a statement to the effect that after his chela (disciple) had left the cave he (accused) heard a cry of "Baba!" On going to investigate accused was seized by two masked men as he left the cave. According to the accused these men released him when they saw people coming to the cave. It was then, the accused said, that he discovered the dead body and the blood-stained knife nearby.

Accused gave an information to the police and also made a statement, which he afterwards retracted. A Sub-Inspector, after making an investigation, arrested the accused on suspicion.

Counsel for the accused suggested that he might have murdered his chela with the latter's consent.

In rejecting the appeal their Lordships said that the false information given by the accused at the police station showed his guilty knowledge. They were not prepared to reduce the sentence on the ground suggested by the counsel for the defence that the accused might have murdered his chela with the latter's consent. That was a far-fetched suggestion.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1932

CORONER INSISTS ON DRASTIC ACTION

Recommends Additional Sec- tion In City Police Act

BOMBAY, Monday. Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, the Coroner of Bombay, has at last through the jury tried to "Catch the bull by his horns" in making a representation to the Bombay Government to pass a law to prevent the ever growing stove tragedies. The suggestion that has been made by the coroner's jury is that a section is to be inserted by the Legislature in the City Police Act making those who allow ignorant women to use stoves punishable by a term of imprisonment.

The above drastic action arose out of a case that came up for hearing this morning where a young Gujarathi girl, Sanjooal by name, living with her husband at Dongri died of shock from severe burns. It appears that the girl had lighted a stove late afternoon to prepare some tea. When she got up to take out tea leaves her saree caught fire and she received severe burns all over her body. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she died later.

The husband of the girl, who gave evidence to a question by the coroner said that the way to light a stove was first to pump and when the kerosine oil came out light it with a match.

In summing up the case to the jury the Coroner explained thus:

"I am extremely sorry to observe that this is the third case of death from burns from a primus stove which has occurred within eight days after I had made some very severe remarks in this court against those individuals of the Gujarathi community who, knowing full well the fatal consequences of allowing young women of their families access to these stoves, still persist in letting them use the stoves. The appeal which I made to those Gujarathis who have these stoves in their homes, and which was published in the vernacular newspapers very re-

cently, has been dishonoured. I feel that the time has arrived for us to make a request to Government to take drastic action to prevent this horrible sacrifice of the lives of young Gujarathi girls. Any recommendation you wish to make in this matter will be forwarded to Government. I regard this evil as more serious than the evil of "sati", and it ought to be put down with a stern hand."

In passing a verdict of death due to accidental death, the jury added the following rider:—

In view of the severe remarks recently made by the Coroner against these men of the Gujarathi community in Bombay, who being themselves ignorant of the correct use of the stoves, and being fully aware of the often repeated warnings given by him and his juries, against allowing young women to handle those stoves, have neglected the warnings and have thereby become accessories to the deaths of young women in their families, we desire to request the Government of Bombay to insert a new section in the City of Bombay Police Act, making provision for following recommendations:

(a) Any person who renders it possible for a young woman to handle a gas stove such as a primus stove to her detriment should be deemed guilty of a criminal negligent act cognisable by the police.

(b) When burns are caused to any woman by handling such a stove, the doer of the negligent act mentioned in clause (a) should be made liable to be punished with rigorous imprisonment. (c) When such negligent act, whether committed within or without the city of Bombay, results in the death of a woman in Bombay, the doer of that negligent act should be tried in Bombay and be made liable to be punished with rigorous imprisonment.

to 75; her strength in eight-inch gun cruisers from 74 to 83, and her present submarine strength by 42 per cent. They welcome the limitation of capital ships to 25,000 tons, but suggest guns under fourteen inch.—Reuter.

NON-RECOGNITION OF MANCHUKUO

Heated Debate Expected In Committee

GENEVA, December 11. Mr. MacDonald leaves for London this evening. He is feeling very tired and is spending couple of hours at Paris.

The Disarmament Conference will adjourn till January, although the Bureau will meet this week. The next important step envisaged is the meeting of the Five Powers on 15th January, probably in London attended by Mr. Henderson, who will henceforth attend all meetings of the Five Powers.

DISARMAMENT. Mr. Norman Davis departs for New York on Tuesday. His plan to embody the measures of disarmament hitherto agreed upon in a document will probably be discussed in London in January.

Sir John Simon will be detained until the end of the week over the Sino-Japanese issue. There is reason to believe that things will not move smoothly in the Committee of Nineteen and that the non-recognition of Manchukuo will come up for early discussion.—Reuter.

JAPANESE NAVAL PROPOSALS

GENEVA, Dec. 11. Geneva—There is not much British official comment on the Japanese naval proposals, but they emphasise that the proposals would increase Japan's strength in capital ships from 60 per cent of the British strength

Equality With U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11. A State Department official declared that the Government did not contemplate any action. He pointed out that the proposals would mean substantial equality with the United States.

NO DISARMAMENT PLEASE!

Chorus Girl In Fury Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, formerly First Sea Lord, speaking at the 14th annual reunion of the R.N.V.R. (Auxiliary Patrol) Club at the Connaught Rooms in mail week, said:

"One of these infernal disarmament conferences is on the way at the present time."

"What these gentlemen who go to Geneva and lecture us about war want to look to is not armaments or disarmament, but policy. To disarm is to invite attack."

The Maharajah of Burdwan said: "We cannot apply the cat o' nine tails to the people who are talking of disarmament, but my advice to you is to take inspiration from France which, at the present moment, has got the guts to say 'what she wants.'"

SUCCESSFUL VARIETY CONCERT IN AHMEDABAD

Lady Vidyagauri's Tribute To Professor Deodhar

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 10. A variety entertainment concert was given at Premabhai Hall on Saturday night by Prof. Deodhar's School of Indian Music under the Presidentship of Lady Vidyagauri. There was a distinguished audience and amongst those present were Sir Chinubhai Barone's family Mr. Lokur, the District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, Sir Ramanbhai Nilkan's family Prof. Zivadia and Mrs. Divatia Miss Savita Behn of Sharda Mandir, Dr. Hirralal K. Nanavati, Dr. Mohile, Mr. Chaitanyaprasad Divanji, Mr. Nandlal Bodiwala, Prof. Narayanrao Khare Mr. Harshadhbhai and others.

Prof. Deodhar's orchestra and items presented by Miss Shantabai Amaladi Miss Sumati Oake and Miss Manek Kadi were well received and much appreciated.

TRIBUTE TO DEODHAR.

Lady Vidyagauri spoke in eulogistic terms about the work that the school is doing for Indian Music and deplored that there was not one class or school in Ahmedabad where such a high standard of music can be learnt or taught. She hoped that this want may be soon supplied by lovers of music. The honorary Secretary thanked the audience for their support and encouragement given by the Ahmedabad public and other workers who helped them to make this concert a success. One more concert is being given on Sunday night and the management may arrange to hold such concerts once in a year as such a wish was expressed by many.

SAVE MAHATMA FROM ANOTHER FAST

Bombay Keralites' Appeal To Zamorin

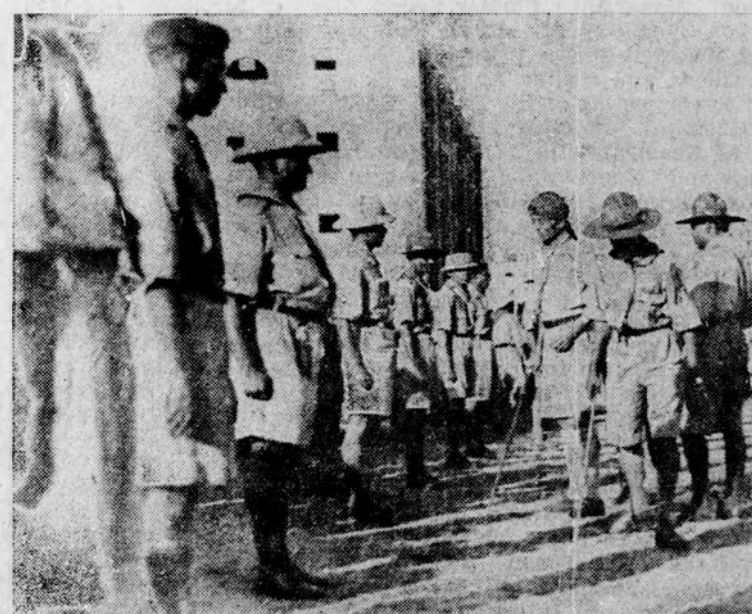
"Under the auspices of the Bombay Keralite Samaj a public meeting was held on Sunday in Dhuru Hall, Dadar, under the presidency of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas when the following resolutions were adopted:—

"That this meeting appeals to the authorities of Guruvayoor Temple to throw it open to all classes of Hindu before the end of the year so as to avoid the necessity for Mahatma Gandhi and Kelapattan to undertake a second fast."

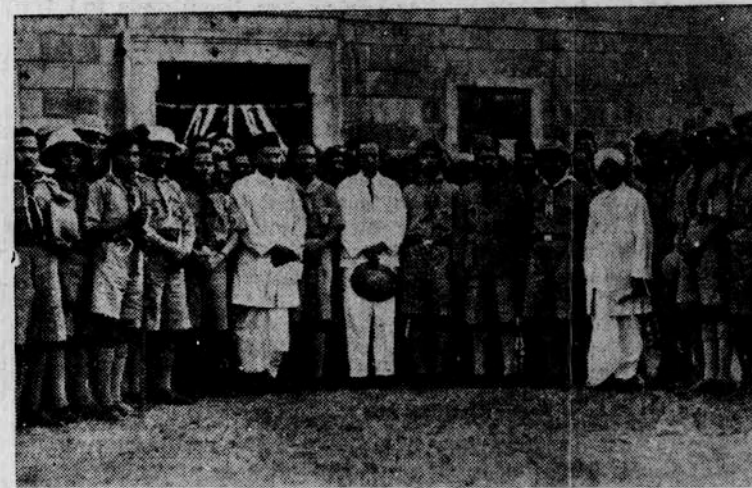
"That this meeting appeals to the public in general and Keralites in particular to do everything possible individually and collectively to eradicate untouchability." Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Aiyer in moving the first resolution reminded the audience that the world at present is under a revolution. That the masses are awakening to a sense of realisation towards their position in life and have begun to take a rationalistic attitude in their outlook. Old things are giving place to new, and the world in its rapid strides towards progress is trampling underfoot age old traditions and customs. He added that the Zamorin in spite of his adamant attitude must, in the end, give way to the pressure of the public opinion.

Dr. P. G. Pillay in moving the second resolution spoke in Malayalam and explained to the audience that the system of untouchability must be eradicated, if India is to attain the status of a nation.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas both in his opening and concluding remarks made it clear to the audience that although he belonged to the so-called touchable class, he is in favour of admitting all classes of Hindus in the Guruvayoor Temple or any other temple. He assured the audience that during his proposed tour to Calicut, he would leave no stone unturned to bring pressure upon Zamorin so that the latter may relax his present attitude and open the Guruvayoor Temple gates to the Harijans."



Sir Chunilal V. Mehta inspecting the scouts.



A group photo of Scout Masters and instructors at the Jamboree held in Bombay on Sunday with Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mayor, in the centre.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

CHRONICLE SPECIAL NUMBER

The Bombay Chronicle will publish a special issue devoted to the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity. It will contain a full record of the efforts hitherto made in that cause and also contain special articles and views of distinguished men and women who have laboured to promote this ideal.

SEARCHES & ARRESTS IN MEERUT

Guard Shooting Outrage Echo

MEERUT, Dec. 12.

Under the direction of C. I. D. searches were made in two places at Gurukul Dauri and in about nine places in Hapur Circle District, Meerut in connection with the Guard Shooting Outrage by alleged revolutionary youths in the Hardoi District in November last.

Rachpal Singh and one Chouber of Hapur were arrested in the same connection and one or two proscribed books were recovered from the possession of one Pyarelal a cloth merchant in Hapur.—A. P.

HARIJAN MOVEMENT IN BELGAUM

Association Formed At Saundatti

(From A Correspondent.)

SAUNDATTI, Dec. 9. The Saundatti Anti-Untouchability Association was formed at Saundatti (Dist. Belgaum) at a general meeting held on the 2nd inst. with the object of removing untouchability in the Saundatti Municipal area.

Mr. G. A. Desai, landlord, was elected president and a managing committee, consisting of five members was formed.

His Holiness Shri Pattadaswami (Bedsurmath) who attended the meeting blessed the association and promised to assist it.

DRASTIC "PURGE" FOR COMMUNIST

Lukewarm Members To Be Expelled

RIGA, Dec. 12.

The Soviet Communist Party has ordered a year's drastic "purge" during 1933 expelling all lukewarm members and not admitting new members till further notice.

Every member must undergo a severe disciplinary examination.—Reuter.

NEW MODEL HIGH SCHOOL

Mayor Attends Concert

The students of the New Model High School, Mandvi, gave concert on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. Chandavarkar, Mayor of Bombay, in the H. H. the Agakhan's Free School Hall.

Mr. Mathias, the Principal in his report thanked the President and the audience for encouraging the students of the institution by their presence. The institution was first started as a morning class some eight months ago and now it has on its rolls 161 students. Dr. Melshiri, Mr. Mathias said, has been the backbone of this institution. The school proposes to start woodcarving, painting and clay modelling and commercial subjects.

The President in his speech congratulated the students on their success, and he emphasised the advisability of imparting English education from childhood. He wished success to the new scheme proposed by Mr. Mathias and thought that the institution would be a model for others.

Governor Talks Of Deficits To Engineers

PROSPECTS OF LLOYD BARRAGE AND CANAL SCHEME

BOMBAY, Monday

Addressing the Bombay Engineering Congress on Monday, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, said:—

It gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity of meeting so representative a body of the several branches of the Engineering profession of this City and of this Presidency at this, the 18th session of your Congress.

No one can doubt about the potential usefulness of a Congress such as yours, and all fully recognise the great value that these annual gatherings must have in fostering interest and encouraging critical discussion of the numerous and varied aspects of the intricate engineering problems with which you are required to deal and which have such a great material effect upon the advancement of the country. Such exchange of ideas and pooling of experiences must be of considerable mutual benefit to you all. I have noted with particular interest the very wide field and the scope and variety of the subjects covered by the papers to be read at this Conference.

I may say that I have always taken a keen personal interest in the activities of your profession and, as far as it has been within my power to do so, I have done my best to assist in furthering the construction of works—whether irrigation, roads and bridges, railways, municipal water supplies, drainage and development schemes—which have in the past been, and must in the future increasingly be, of such practical benefit to this Presidency.

PROJECTS' PROSPECTS.

It has been a source of particular gratification to me that colossal engineering work, the world-famed Lloyd Barrage and Canal Scheme, has been brought to a successful completion during my period of office and that, in this the initial season of its operation, it has shown results giving the fullest promise of early realisation of the forecasted development which must add so enormously to the material and financial prosperity of Sind and to the contentment of its people.

Intimately allied with that great scheme, is the question of Agricultural research and demonstration, and I am very glad to see that amongst the papers to be read at this session is one dealing with the highly important engineering side of such research.

ROAD POLICY.

The question of the policy to be followed in future with regard to roads and railways has, since the rapid increase in the volume of motor transport, been engaging the attention of the Government of most countries in the world, and India is not behindhand in this respect.

Only recently two officers, deputed by the Government of India, have completed a tour over the whole of India with the object of collecting information from the local authorities regarding the adequacy of existing line of communications, the further requirements necessary and the possibility of co-ordinating the road and railway systems of communications. As a result of these enquiries, it is hoped that a combined policy for the development of communications by road and by railway will be framed.

The question as to what materials will give the most durable and least costly form of road surface suitable to the requirements of traffic under modern conditions, to which your President has referred at some length, is of vital importance to this country and is fully recognised by the Road Board of this Presidency, and my Government have recently accepted their recommendations regarding the forms of surfacing to be adopted for various classes of roads. I am glad, however, to see that this question forms the subject of two papers which are before the Congress, and it is possible that these papers and the discussions on them which will follow will throw fresh light on the subject and will further assist towards finding a solution to this problem.

DEPRESSION SLOWS UP.

As you must all be intimately aware, we, in common with the rest of the world, are, and have for some time been, suffering from the inevitable set-back consequent on the general financial depression. It has unfortunately been incumbent on us to slow up constructions of works in progress and to refrain from embarking on new works involving further financial commitment. This, we must all hope, is a passing phase, and I think signs are already apparent of a slight revival of business and trade which must react favourably on the general financial position. If and when we return to the happy days of balanced—may we even hope for surplus—budgets, I am sure your profession will once more be able to show such enterprise and activity as will soon make good the leeway lost.

We laymen are deeply conscious of the debt we owe to engineers. There are still vast possibilities of development lying before this country, and I hope that in the future, as in the past, the necessity of furnishing an adequate supply of highly qualified engineers of the right type will not be lost sight of.

SIR P. C. RAY

Tributes To Services Of Scientist

Sir Profulla Chandra Ray is one of those Bengalis of the old school who have made a handsome contribution towards the educational, social, political and economic development of Bengal. He has passed his seventieth year but is still active.

A life-long bachelor and a man of simple habits, Sir Profulla Chandra has had ample time and opportunities for doing useful work for his people and country. It is to recognize his services that his many friends and pupils have arranged to hold several functions in his honour.

Dr. Ray's love and affection for students and his pupils in particular are well known and have been demonstrated on various occasions. His work as a teacher in the Science College without remuneration for a long time will be remembered with gratitude in Bengal.

It is understood that next week he is to present the students with a purse of Rs. 7,500. This sum has been given to him by the shareholders of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, which was started about 30 years ago by himself and a few of his friends. This concern has been paying a handsome dividend to its shareholders for a long time, but Sir Profulla Chandra, as the Chairman of the Board of Directors, has never received either honorarium or remuneration. It is to recognize this long service that the shareholders have given him a cheque for Rs. 7,500, and Dr. Ray, in turn, is to present the sum to the students. The staff of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works has raised about Rs. 2,500 which they are to hand over to the Committee formed for the purpose of honouring Sir Profulla Chandra Ray.

AHMEDABAD BOARD

Motion For Reserving Seats For Women

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 12.

Dr. Ram Parsad, Municipal Councillor has given notice of a resolution to be moved at the meeting of the Municipal Board for reserving 11 seats for women out of 48 seats, and a proportionate number of seats out of the 12 nominated seats, in view of the importance of women's viewpoint in municipal matters.—A. P.